FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-156
Monday
16 August 1993

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*FBIS-EAS-93-156* *16 August 1993*


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## Japan

### Fujii Warns Against Yen's Accelerated Surge

*OW1608100593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO—Japan's Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii strongly warned against the yen's accelerated rise against the dollar as the Japanese currency temporarily hit the 100 level to the U.S. dollar in London, a record high since the end of World War II. But Fujii told reporters he is not considering an emergency meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economic powers to discuss the issue.

The problem will be raised when economic and foreign ministers meet with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Thursday [19 August] to exchange views on the latest economic agenda, he said, adding that details of the agenda remain to be seen.

The finance minister said the government will work to fully utilize the yen's appreciation and pass along the benefits to Japanese consumers, including a possible reduction of public utilities fees.

The dollar finished in Tokyo at 101.25 yen Monday, but went on to touch a global postwar low of 100.80 yen in European trading after the Japanese market closed.

### BOJ Reportedly Intervenes as Yen Surges

*OW1608010593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO—Tokyo stocks opened lower Monday [16 August] on a widespread wait-and-see sentiment following a weekend report that Cosmo Securities Co. may be investigated for unfair stock trading.

The yen's continued surge against the U.S. dollar also made market players nervous about active trading, traders said. The 225-issue Nikkei stock average declined 192.31 points in the first 15 minutes of trading to stand at 20,552.86.

The first-section composite Tokyo stock price index (Topix) fell 11.82 point to 1,671.26. Second-section prices were weak in early trading.

The dollar's previous global low on major markets was 101.80 yen registered last Friday in Tokyo and in New York.

The Bank of Japan was reportedly conducting a series of yen-selling, dollar-buying interventions.

But market sentiment appeared to be testing the yen's upside further, dealers said, and the dollar could sink to the 100 yen level later in the day. They said continuing concerns about Japan's huge trade surplus and instability in European currency markets kept lifting the yen against the dollar.

A dealer at a major commercial bank said market participants seem to think the new government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa cannot come up with concrete measures soon to solve the trade surplus problem.

### Business Leaders Urge Action

*OW1608131693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO—Business leaders called on the government Monday [16 August] to do whatever necessary to stop the yen gaining strength because it is eroding corporate earnings.

Referring to the dollar's first slip below 101 yen in overseas trading Monday, Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), called the Japanese currency's steady climb against the dollar "clearly excessive." He said yen-dollar exchange rates show speculative movement, which does not reflect the state of the Japanese economy.

The trend will have a serious impact on the future course of the economy, Hiraiwa said.

The yen's current uptrend will be fatal to key industries, leading to industrial "hollowing," higher unemployment and eventually social unrest, said Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren).

Concern over a strong yen was echoed by Kosaku Inaba, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He said bankruptcies and business closures are likely to continue to plague financially fragile small companies and export-oriented regional firms.

The new coalition government, in addition to taking steps to expand domestic demand and open Japan's markets further, should act immediately so that major countries agree on joint dollar-supporting market intervention, Hiraiwa said.

Nagano proposed that the Bank of Japan's credit grip be eased further and windfall exchange profits from the strong yen be passed to consumers.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), agreed that businesses should distribute exchange profits.

### Rice Prices Said 5 Times Higher Than in U.S.

*OW1608030893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 16 KYODO—The price of rice in Japan is five times more expensive than that in the United States, according to a survey released Monday [16 August] by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The poll said rice sells for 45 to 50 dollars per 100 pounds (45.36 kilograms) in the U.S., while it is priced at 175 to 250 dollars in Japan.

The higher prices in Japan come from government protection for domestic farmers, the survey said.

In the United States, the government's agricultural subsidy per consumer totals 360 dollars a year, while it stands at 600 dollars in Japan, 840 dollars in Switzerland and only 15 dollars in New Zealand, it said.

Peter Sutherland, GATT director general, said each nation should disclose the amount of money per consumer it provides as subsidies to various domestic industries in order to protect them.

### Taiwan Wartime Postal Savings Refunds Studied

*OW1408024293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry is considering refunding wartime military postal savings to Taiwanese who fought in the Japanese Imperial Army or were civilian army employees, as well as paying them military pensions, ministry sources said Saturday [14 August]. The savings, made more than five decades ago, and pensions would be indexed to today's prices, the sources said.

In accordance with the new government's pledge to reflect on Japan's war guilt, the ministry seeks a quick settlement of unsolved postwar issues with Taiwan, the only country apart from North Korea with which Japan has not yet concluded an agreement on reparations.

The amount of money to be refunded will be decided in consultations among the Prime Minister's Office and other ministries or agencies, and will be earmarked in the budget for fiscal year 1994, the sources said.

Former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in June for the first time expressed readiness to refund the wartime military postal savings indexed to today's prices.

During World War II the Imperial Army drafted tens of thousands of young men from Taiwan, which was under Japanese colonial rule from 1895, for military and civilian purposes.

With the conclusion of a peace treaty with Taiwan in 1952, negotiations began on property and assets claimed by Taiwanese. The negotiations were broken off before the issue was settled, however, when Japan opened diplomatic ties with Mainland China in 1972. No further talks have since been held.

Against this background the new government intends to demonstrate its different approach to Japan's wartime past by responding quickly to Taiwan's calls for a refund that reflects today's prices, the sources said.

The ministry further advocates setting up a fund for "humanitarian" reasons for Asian women who were forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers during the war but does not envisage individual compensation for the former "comfort women."

Concerning other postwar compensation issues, such as for forced labor or now worthless military currency, the ministry intends to uphold the position taken by previous governments under the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the sources said.

The LDP ruled out individual compensation and maintained that Japan has fulfilled its war reparations requirements for all countries except North Korea and Taiwan via government-level agreements.

"If we changed this legal framework we would have to revise the treatment of postwar issues as a whole," a ministry source said, indicating that the new government remains opposed to paying compensation.

### Hosokawa Expresses 'Condolences' to WWII Victims

*OW1508032793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, attending a ceremony marking Japan's surrender in World War II, paid homage to war victims all over the world Sunday [15 August] and reaffirmed Japan's determination to work for world peace. "I would like to take this opportunity to express deep condolences to victims of the war and their relatives in neighboring countries in Asia and those around the world," he told the government-sponsored gathering marking the 48th anniversary of the end of the war.

Hosokawa was the first prime minister to express condolences to victims in Asian countries in the annual government-sponsored event.

He renewed Japan's pledge to contribute to world peace and build an affluent society in Japan in harmony with the international community.

The ceremony, at the Budokan hall near the moated Imperial Palace, was the first since Hosokawa, leader of a seven-party coalition, was elected prime minister this month, ending the 38-year monopoly of power by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The 55-year-old prime minister said Tuesday, a day after he took office, that Japan waged "a war of aggression" and it was "a wrong war," the most candid expression of repentance ever used by a postwar Japanese premier.

Hosokawa is the grandson of prewar Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe, during whose 18-month tenure Japan invaded China in 1937.

Emperor Akihito, also addressing the meeting, prayed for the peace of the souls of the war dead and their relatives and expressed hopes for world peace and Japan's further development.

House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi said, "Japan has achieved remarkable economic growth since the war and gained important status in the international

community...but we have not achieved reconciliation with the peoples of Asia, who were forced to suffer a severe sacrifice by our mistakes."

Doi, a former chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), pledged further efforts for world peace.

On August 4, the government of former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa admitted that the Japanese Imperial Army forcibly recruited Asian women to provide sex for its frontline soldiers before and during the war, the first such admission by a Japanese Government.

On Friday, a group of Hong Kong residents forced during the war to accept Japanese military currency, which later became worthless, filed a suit seeking 768 million yen in losses and compensation from the Japanese Government.

The new government is considering asking the Diet to pass a resolution formally apologizing for the wars Japan fought against Asian countries in the 1930s and 1940s.

The government puts the number of Japan's war dead at about 3.1 million. The figure comprises 2.3 million military personnel, including 50,000 from the Korean peninsula and Taiwan, which were under Japanese colonial rule until the end of the war, 300,000 Japanese killed overseas and 500,000 people killed in Japan by U.S. air raids and atomic bombs.

About 7,100 people attending the ceremony, including representatives of bereaved families, offered a one-minute silent prayer for the war dead at noon, when on August 15, 1945, the emperor' father, Emperor Hirohito, posthumously known as Emperor Showa, made a nationwide radio announcement accepting the terms of surrender laid down in the Potsdam Declaration by the Allied nations.

Those present at Sunday's ceremony included SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana, who joined the Hosokawa cabinet as a state minister in charge of political reform.

Top SDP leaders have not previously attended the annual government-sponsored ceremony marking Japan's surrender in the war and instead have participated in party-sponsored events.

President of the House of Councillors Bunbei Hara and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Ryohachi Kusaba also made speeches to commemorate the war dead.

Besides the government ceremony, civic organizations held peace rallies and meetings at various places across the country.

The parties in the coalition government and the opposition LDP pledged in statements to work for world peace.

The SDP, the largest party in the coalition group, stressed the need for Japan to apologize for the war and atone for victims as soon as possible in order to restore mutual trust between the peoples of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region.

Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), the core of the coalition, pledged to work for world peace through the United States, while Komeito said it will try to regain the trust of Asian countries through its contributions to world peace.

The Democratic Socialist Party said it will actively promote Japan's contributions to the international community.

The LDP said it will continue to make efforts for peace under the Constitution.

## Wants 1-Trillion-Yen Settlement Fund

*OW1408003893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is considering setting up a 1 trillion yen fund for a "postwar settlement" for Asians victimized by Japan during World War II, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Saturday [14 August].

The national daily said Hosokawa wants to establish the fund as a means to express Japan's repentance in tangible form. It said the parties making up his coalition government have started unofficial consultations over the planned fund.

Earlier this week Hosokawa said the Pacific war was "a war of aggression" by Japan, the most candid term ever used by a postwar Japanese prime minister.

At his first news conference after taking up the premiership, he said, "I perceive it as a war of aggression. It was a bad war."

According to the MAINICHI, the government would provide the whole of the cash for the proposed fund but would not be directly involved in its disbursement. Civic groups have urged the government to set up such a fund to promote personnel exchange programs or help for the needy.

The MAINICHI said Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura is to hold hearings on the proposed fund with academics and others who may wish to present their views.

The former government of the Liberal Democratic Party once considered setting up a fund to provide assistance—as a substitute for "compensation"—to Korean women, known as "comfort women," who were forcibly recruited to provide sexual services to front-line Japanese soldiers before and during the war.

The Japanese Government has maintained the position that Tokyo has settled the question of war compensation with most Asian countries, apart from North Korea.

Hosokawa's remark came at a time when the new government's responses to war reparation demands from victims of wartime aggression have come under the international spotlight following a series of comments from coalition leaders on Japan's war guilt.

## Coalition Fails To Reach Accord on Reform Bills

*OW1308151793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1511 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Five parliamentary groups that form Japan's ruling coalition failed Friday [13 August] to reach an accord on details of political reform bills to be submitted to an extraordinary Diet session in September, political sources said. The discord concerns a new electoral system for the House of Representatives that would consist of both single-seat electoral districts and a national constituency whereby seats are allocated through proportional representation.

The current system is made up of multi-seat constituencies with two to six seats being allocated to each district.

The groups decided to extend debate on the issue until after August 23, when Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is scheduled to give a major policy speech at the Diet, the sources said.

The five groups are the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), Komeito, the Sakigake-Japan New Party (JNP) alliance and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). Members of the minor United Social Democratic Party formed a joint parliamentary front with the SDP.

Meanwhile in Kagoshima, Hosokawa told reporters that he thinks he should make clear the coalition government's position on the new electoral system in his Diet speech.

Hosokawa visited Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Japan, to inspect the damage by landslides and floods caused by heavy rains and a powerful typhoon earlier this month that claimed the lives of some 50 people.

The SDP and Sakigake-JNP alliance have proposed an electoral system in which 500 seats are divided into 250 single-seat districts and a national constituency of 250 seats by proportional representation. Under that system, voters would cast two votes—one vote for an individual candidate under the single-seat district and the second one for a party in the national constituency.

Shinseito and Komeito, however, favor a system whereby 300 seats are chosen from single-seat constituencies and 200 by proportional representation. Under this system voters would cast only one vote.

A vote for an individual candidate in a single-seat constituency, then, would be counted as a vote for the candidate's party in a nationwide proportional representation constituency.

In Friday's meeting, SDP Secretary General Hirotaka Akamatsu insisted that the coalition adopt the system proposed by the SDP and Sakigake-JNP alliance.

The system tends to help smaller parties, which would have a better chance of garnering votes under a system of proportional representation, even if their candidates lose in single-seat constituencies.

However, Shinseito's Ichiro Ozawa said the coalition should cooperate in backing candidates in general elections to eventually create a two-party system.

Apart from the change in the election system, the SDP, the largest single party among the coalition partners, calls for a total ban on political donations from companies and organizations.

Shinseito, which is regarded as the core of the seven-party coalition, favors a partial ban in which political parties would be allowed to accept donations but individual politicians would not.

The chairman of the lower house's special committee on political reform, Hajime Ishii of Shinseito, said he hopes the coalition partners can reach an agreement on the basic framework of the bills by August 25, when representatives of opposition parties are scheduled to address the Diet in response to Hosokawa's policy speech.

## Keidanren To Urge Scrapping Political Donations

*OW1508102093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's most powerful business lobby, will urge its member companies and industry organizations to stop providing funds to politicians in a move that could cause a drastic change in the four-decade-old modus operandi of political fund-raising in Japan, Keidanren officials said Sunday [15 August].

Keidanren Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa has decided that his organization should no longer serve as a source or conduit of funds for the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the officials said. Hiraiwa's move has been prompted by the increasingly vocal criticism of corporate donations to political parties for being at the core of the cozy relations between the businesses and business-oriented political parties, mainly the LDP, which recently lost its grip on power for the first time since its inception in 1955.

Hiraiwa will seek support on the policy shift in a meeting with vice chairmen that he plans to convene on September 2, they said. If Hiraiwa's policy change draws nods from top Keidanren officials as expected, the LDP can no longer depend on some 13 billion yen in annual political donations funneled through the institution, which has been the bastion of big businesses in Japan.

Hiraiwa has also been inspired by the moves within the coalition government to prohibit political donations by companies as part of the sweeping political reform avowed by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, according to the officials. With his decision, Hiraiwa aims to add momentum to the Hosokawa government's political reform program, they said.

Keidanren, which was instrumental in the birth of the LDP, has been allocating quotas of political donations to major industry organizations and its member companies according to their capital. The powerful organization currently issues donation quotas to about 1,000 organizations and member companies.

Keidanren will also stop its donations of about 1 billion yen a year to the Democratic Socialist Party, and will not consider a fund supply to any of the newly-created parties, the officials said. But Keidanren's move will not completely close the spigot of funds for the LDP since many companies provide money on their own.

"Our decision has no binding power over member companies, and we will leave the decision (on such donations outside Keidanren's management) to each of the companies," said a senior Keidanren official. The amount of money that goes from companies to the political parties without Keidanren's mediation is believed to be ten times as large as the funds handled by the organization.

### Coalition Welcomes Decision

*OW1608065893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 16 KYODO—Most parties of the coalition government Monday [16 August] welcomed a decision by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to scrap political donations as a major boon for debate on political reform bills starting next week.

Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business lobby, has decided to cease its decades-long practice of collecting political funds from member companies and organizations, and donating them to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), federation officials said Sunday. Keidanren's move, regarded as a way of defusing criticism of the cozy ties between businesses and politicians, will not completely close the spigot of funds for the LDP, however.

The officials said it would be up to individual companies to decide whether to make political donations.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest party in the coalition, favors the abolition of political donations by corporations and organizations. The SDP has urged other coalition partners, notably LDP breakaway Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), to agree to a total ban.

Shinseito, regarded as a core member of the coalition, has said it will not be affected by the Keidanren decision and will discuss measures with other parties on how to cope with donations from companies.

The Buddhist-backed Komeito backed Keidanren's decision, saying it "will influence the discussion between the ruling parties and the opposition about how to characterize political donations."

But the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), which has long received political funds from Keidanren, was puzzled by the decision, saying, "underhand donations are bad, but it is not natural to stop legitimate donations."

Last Friday, the coalition partners agreed to extend debate on details of political reform bills until after August 23, when Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will address the Diet. The coalition is made up of the SDP, Shinseito, Komeito, the Japan New Party, the DSP, Sakigake (Harbinger) and the United Social Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, the LDP reacted awkwardly to questions about Keidanren's decision, saying it has not yet officially learned of the news.

A senior party member said, "does it mean the LDP is no longer needed following the collapse of the cold war structure even though the party has insisted on protecting the free-market economy?"

Keidanren's donations to the LDP reached about 9.85 billion yen in 1991 out of total party revenue of 29.2 billion yen, LDP figures show.

In the July 18 general election, the LDP failed to win a majority in the House of Representatives and was ousted from power for the first time in 38 years.

### Trading Houses Freeze LDP Donations

*OW1408031393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Japan's four leading trading houses have suspended political donations to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), following its ousting from government, industry sources said Saturday [14 August].

The four companies—Marubeni Corp., Mitsubishi Corp., Sumitomo Corp. and Nissho Iwai Corp.—were each giving the party 60 million yen per year, they said. The donations to the former ruling party were made at the suggestion of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and channeled through a specially set up political organization called Kokumin Seiji Kyokai.

"The cause of protecting Japan's economic liberalism lost ground as the communist Soviet Union collapsed," a senior official at Marubeni told KYODO News Service.

Marubeni made the last donation of 20 million yen in April before the general election in July resulted in the formation of a coalition government led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, the sources said.

"Whether they will resume the donations or not depends on the political donation policy, which Keidanren is currently reviewing," the Marubeni official said.

## North Korea

### KCNA Quotes Letter Sent to U.S. President

*SK1508113393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—A joint resolution of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country' Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), joint resolution of Pomchonghangnyon on the struggle for independent exchange and a letter to the U.S. President were adopted at an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon held here today.

These documents will also be adopted at Seoul and Tokyo meetings of the South side and overseas headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon.

The joint resolution of Pomchonghangnyon says that Pomchonghangnyon will continue to take the lead in the struggle to pave the way for national reunification through the great unity of the whole nation based on the spirit of national independence and actively fight to build a unified state of the nation, independent, peaceful and neutral, through a confederacy formula based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

The document stresses:

"We will fight to strengthen the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon).

"Pomchonghangnyon will develop independent contact and exchange between the youth and students in the North, South and overseas. We will realise the gathering of northern, southern and overseas youth and students at any cost and demonstrate the proud looks of the standard-bearers of national reunification at home and abroad."

The joint resolution of Pomchonghangnyon on the struggle for independent exchange says the implementation of the North-South agreement must not be delayed over any issue.

The document stresses:

"The youth and students in the North, South and overseas under Pomchonghangnyon will set a 'period of independent exchange of Pomchonghangnyon for the independence and reunification of the nation' for great national unity and the implementation of the North-South agreement.

"The period will be from mid-September to November 3, during which invitation and other joint work will be undertaken between regions, universities and departments."

The letter to the U.S. President says that the United States must not stick to the outdated confrontation policy of the cold war era, aggravating the tension and freezing the division of the Korean peninsula, but must adopt a policy that can make a positive contribution to the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

"The United States must actively respond to the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement," it demands.

The letter says:

"As the United States in a 'joint statement' at the end of talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea committed itself to the non-use of armed forces including nuclear weapons, it must actively approach the conclusion of a peace agreement in order to honestly keep and fulfill its promise of nonaggression.

"We youth and students stress that in addition to its active approach to the conclusion of a peace agreement, the United States must make a dramatic switchover in its policy regarding the matters that have increased tensions and disturbed peace on the Korean peninsula and threatened the existence of our nation, notably by withdrawing its troops from South Korea, putting a final stop to the 'Team Spirit' exercises and revoking its commitment to 'nuclear umbrella' for South Korea."

### Delegates Raise 'Comfort Women' Issue at UN

#### Woman Demands Investigation

*SK1308120793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—A Korean woman Chong Song-myong, a former "comfort woman for the Army", on August 6 spoke at a discussion of the problem of "modern-type slaves" of the 45th session of the UN Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Chong was forcibly taken as a "comfort woman for the Army" in 1943 when she was 19, and forced to sex slavery with 20 other Korean women, locked in Japanese Army barracks in Myanmar [Burma].

She said in her speech that this criminal case should be dealt with and solved in such a manner as to give the international community a serious lesson, proceeding from the idea of restoring the damaged international justice and morality and preventing the recurrence of crimes.

She noted:

First of all, I demand criminal punishment of those who are responsible for it on the basis of a full investigation and publication of the truth behind the criminal case.

The Japanese Government must express sincere apology and make proper compensations to the victims and their bereaved families.

I demand that, for a thoroughgoing solution of this problem, the current session take steps to force the Japanese Government to investigate and make public the truth in an all-round way and at an early date, first of all, such as the total number of the "comfort women for the Army", composition of nationalities, the list of victims and the aim in concealing the crimes in the "comfort women" case.

If the Japanese Government approaches a full investigation into the truth behind the crime with an insincere attitude and tries to avoid compensation to the last, an international court of justice should be formed to discriminate between right and wrong.

## Official on 'Proper Solution'

*SK1608102493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)—A member of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea spoke at a discussion of the "modern-type slaves" issue at the 45th session of the UN Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on August 10.

He said the sexual slave management system enforced by the Japanese Government and the old Japanese army in various countries of Asia and the Pacific and the forcible drafting of more than six million Koreans are crimes in crude breach of international laws, but the Japanese Government has failed to bring forth a clear solution such as an apology and adequate compensations that can convince anyone.

"The sub-commission should take appropriate steps for a proper solution to Japan's grave violations of human rights and an expert or a special rapporteur should be appointed for a fair solution of the wartime slave and slave-type acts including these problems," he stressed, adding:

"The Japanese Government should discharge its legal and moral responsibility through an overall probe into the truth behind the 'comfort women for the army' and the drafting of Koreans, opening of the truth to the public, a criminal punishment of those who are responsible for it and manifestation of a sincere apology and compensations to the victims and their bereaved families as a material expression of atonement so as to settle them thoroughly."

## Reportage on 'Fourth Pannational Rally'

### Daily Urges South on Rally

*SK1308140693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0018 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 12 August special article: "Frustrating the Reunification Festival Is an Unpardonable Crime"]

[Text] The compatriots in the North, South, and overseas are now full-fledgedly promoting preparations for the holding of the Fourth Pannational Rally and the third reunification festival of youths and students as a grand festival for national unity.

Stemming from the desire to put an end to the division which has lasted half a century and to rejoin the severed blood vein of the nation, the pannational rally is a nationwide dialogue forum for reunification. In addition, the pannational rally is a forum for national reconciliation and unity. It is certain that if the pannational rally is held as a national common festival, a new phase will open up for national reunification.

However, a great stumbling block is being laid in the way of reunification festival. The South Korean rulers have decided to prevent the pannational rally from being held in Seoul. They have persistently employed all maneuvers to block the festival.

The South Korean rulers prevented the tripartite working-level talks to successfully hold the pannational rally. They have manipulated the Agency for the National Security Planning [NSP] to make all plots to frustrate and smash the reunification forces in South Korea. This clearly shows that the South Korean rulers are persistently trying to block the reunification festival, which will be held as a common national festival.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunification is the position based on national independence and patriotism; division is the traitorous position based on depending upon foreign forces.

Frustrating the reunification festival for national unity is an antinational and antireunification crime, which cannot be justified and pardoned in any way.

National reunification is the long-cherished desire of our nation. Our nation has constantly struggled to achieve reunification since the country and nation were divided. We are today vigorously struggling at a new higher level to achieve reunification in the nineties. The Fourth Pannational Rally reflects such an historical trend.

Our nation's reunification sentiments are further rising with the approach of the pannational rally. The minds of the fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas are already on the plaza of the grand unification festival. However, the South Korean rulers are branding the pannational rally as illegal and have prevented it from being held as the common national festival in Seoul.

Nothing is a greater challenge to fellow countrymen's desire for reunification than this.

Frustrating the common national reunification festival is the product of the policy of the North-South confrontation. This is a vicious replica of the preceding Sixth Republic's dictatorship.

When the current South Korean regime brought to the fore the signboards of the civilian-controlled regime, the leaders babbled as if they were interested in national reunification. The South Korean rulers even uttered that no foreign forces are so great as the nation. It is natural that the fellow countrymen should hope that the incident of the Sixth Republic's military dictatorship will not be repeated in terms of the pannational rally.

The pannational rally has been held since 1990. However, as it developed, bitter sores have been left in the pannational rallies because of the Sixth Republic's military dictatorship.

Whenever the pannational rally has been held, the issue of holding the pannational rally in Seoul has been put on the agenda. Holding the pannational rally in Seoul, however, has not be realized because the military fascist regime's has blocked and prevented it.

Worse still, such a miserable incident is being revived once again under the South Korean civilian-controlled regime. The South Korean rulers have held down the people's desire for national unity through arms-twisting policy and suppressing the patriotic forces for reunification at the point of bayonet. They are blocking the successful holding of the pannational rally by mobilizing the NSP, den of fascism and fabrication of intelligence. This is not different from the maneuvers employed by the Fifth and Sixth Republics.

Reality demands that the current South Korean rulers throw off the mask of the civilian-controlled regime and openly follow in the steps of its predecessors' crimes.

While talking about someone's manipulation of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon], the South Korean rulers brand the Pomminnyon as illegal. They regard the pannational rally as the act befitting the enemy.

As is known, the Pomminnyon is a pannational coalition for national reunification, formed by the compatriots at home and abroad. The Pomminnyon has been formed to achieve the national reunification based on the three-point principles of national reunification—the national common reunification program—by pooling the strength and wisdom of the entire nation.

As shown by the three rounds of the pannational rallies which have been held so far, the pannational rally is not a rally to oppose, attack, and separate the one side of the North and the South. The pannational rally is not a rally to support and praise the other side of the North and the South, either. In the real sense of the word, the pannational rally is a forum for national reconciliation and unity, transcending differences in ideology and ideas, political views, and religious beliefs. In addition, the pannational rally is a forum of reunification dialogue for bringing together the reunification aspirations and will of fellow countrymen.

The behind-the-scenes manipulation and illegal rally, about which the South Korean rulers are babbling, are nothing but an unreasonable sophistry to justify their crime to prevent the fellow country's reunification dialogue.

The South Korean rulers are babbling as if some commotions would take place in South Korea because of the pannational rally. This is also nothing but an unreasonable sophistry.

The South side's Pomminnyon officials said that they would invite the government authorities to attend the Fourth Pannational Rally and that they would hold it as an orderly and active reunification festival. The South Korean authorities cannot cover up their criminal acts by any machination.

By laying obstacles in the way of the pannational rally, the South Korean rulers revealed of their own accord that the civilian- controlled politics is nothing but a deceptive slogan and that they are a group of traitors who do not want national unity and reunification, like the dictators of the Fifth and Sixth Republics who pursued the North-South confrontation and maintained the national division.

The South Korean rulers must set out on the patriotic road of national unity and reunification with a reasonable thought, and not on the criminal road of North-South confrontation and national division. They should actively provide all conditions and convenience for the fourth Pannational Rally so that it may be held successfully as a common festival of the nation.

If the South Korean rulers prevent the national reunification march by wielding swords and go against the trends of the times, they will never get good results. If the South Korean rulers are not to receive curses and denunciation as the civilian-controlled fascists and traitorous splittist elements against reunification, it would be wise for them to act with discretion.

## Parties on 'Blocking' of Rally

*SK1408001393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The Central Committees of the Korean Social-Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party Thursday published statements pungently denouncing the blocking of the opening of the Fourth Pan-national Rally (PNR) in Seoul by the South Korean authorities as an intolerable challenge to the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen for reunification and an unpardonable criminal act. The C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Social-Democratic Party in its statement says that the PNR

which began from the first year of the 1990 underwent difficulties every year owing to the repression by the South Korean rulers and this unsavoury thing is repeated under the South Korean "civilian government."

"The fascist repression by the present rulers to frustrate the PNR and stifle even the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon)," it notes, clearly indicates that they are an anti-national group which dislikes national harmony and unity and separatists more vicious and hateful than the dictators of the 'Fifth and Sixth Republics.'"

The C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party in its statement says that the PNR this time is a grand festival of national harmony to be held out of the good will of the entire fellow countrymen to open the gate to reunification through reconciliation and unity in hearty response to the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country. "It cannot be 'illegal' for the people desirous of the unity of the nation to gather at one place and it cannot be an act benefiting the 'enemy' in any case to demand reunufication," declares the statement.

It warns that the South Korean authorities should act with discretion before it is too late, if they do not want to follow in the footsteps of the "Sixth Republic" which faced the denunciation of the whole nation for repressing the PNR with bayonets in the past. The statement appeals to the South Korean Chondoists to unite in one body under the banner of the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation and join in the nation's patriotic movement for reunification.

### Pomminnyon Spokesman on Rally

*SK1408051893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Tokyo, August 13 (KNS-KCNA)—Im Min-sik, secretary general of the Overseas Headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), called a press conference in Tokyo on August 12, urging the South Korean authorities to lift the ban on the Fourth Pannational Rally (PNR).

Categorically refuting the allegation of the South side's authorities that the PNR is a political function "manipulated by the North," he said the PNR was initiated by none other than the pro- reunification patriotic forces of the South side.

"The authorities of the South side, however, have blocked the pro-reunification patriots of South Korea from participating in the rally by invoking the 'National Security Law,'" he noted.

"The attitude of the South side's authorities who regard it as 'benefiting the enemy' to treat the North as the same nation, is a product of the outdated confrontation concept," he said, adding that the true color of the Kim Yong-sam "government" has been revealed through its banning the PNR in Seoul.

"Whatever obstructions the authorities of the South side may resort to, we will not take a step backward but brilliantly decorate the Fourth PNR as a festival of national unity promoting the reunification movement," he declared.

### Rally Opens in Pyongyang

*SK1508083293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The Fourth Pan-national Rally [PNR] for peace and reunification of the country opened at the People's Palace of Culture of Pyongyang at ten A.M. today.

The Fourth PNR scheduled in Seoul had been promoted on the initiative of the South side's officials of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), with the compatriots in the North and overseas responding to it, but has to be opened separately in the North, South and overseas owing to the obstructions of the South Korean authorities.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The incarnation of faith and will, Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, who has devotedly fought for the reunification of the country was also present.

Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon, made a report at the meeting.

### Pyongyang Holds Pannational Reunification Concert

*SK1508104993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)— Pan-national reunification concert was held here Saturday [14 August] as a part of the grand common reunification festival of the nation, the fourth of its kind.

Present there were the Presidium members of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), delegates to the 4th Pannational Rally and the 3nd grand reunification festival of youth and students, and working people and men of letter and art in the city.

The concert was performed by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe, the state symphony orchestra, the Yun I-sang Music Institute and other art organizations in the city.

Put on the concert stage were colorful numbers carrying the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification and their unshakable will to put an end to the tragedy of territorial division and national split by the great unity of the whole nation and bring the dawn of reunification in the 90 . [as received]

The contralto solo "Oh, Reunification, Reunification", the soprano solo "Song of Pomminnyon" and a solo and chorus "Let Us Achieve Reunification Upholding the 10-point Programme" all presented the staunch spirit of the Korean people for reunification.

## Editorial Marks National Liberation Day

*SK1608045793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "Let Us Persistently Fight for Prosperity, Development, and the Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Today is a significant anniversary of the 15 August national liberation day when our people regained national sovereignty by putting an end to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

Recalling with great pride the arduous yet rewarding marching road of our revolution for independence, sovereignty and socialism, all the people are commemorating the 48th anniversary of national liberation.

Today a brighter future has been unveiled before our fatherland. Our people are continuously demonstrating the nation's dignity by crushing anti-Republic and anti-socialist maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries.

During the events held some time ago to mark the 40th anniversary of war victory, we fully demonstrated the might of the chuche socialist fatherland, where the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses has been attained.

A great victory was won in the struggle to defend the national sovereignty and gains of the revolution generation after generation under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. At this very time, we greet the anniversary of national liberation. For this, this year's anniversary is a festival of particular significance and pride.

The nation's liberation was a brilliant fruition of arduous anti- Japanese revolutionary struggle which was carried out for more than 20 years by the Korean Communists and people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The anti- Japanese revolution was an arduous struggle. But we unswervingly fought for 20 years by overcoming various difficulties and impasses with our own strength. As a result, we finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

Our national independence and sovereignty were mercilessly trampled underfoot in the past by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Thus, our people's situation was indeed miserable. The banner of anti-Japanese revolution, which was highly raised by the great leader when the national ordeal reached its peak, was a beacon that gave all fellow countrymen the hope for revival of the nation.

Our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a unprecedentedly arduous struggle, which we carried out against fully armed imperialist aggressors while resolving everything by ourselves under the condition where there were neither rear areas of the state nor support of regular armed forces.

However, there was no force that could block the heroic struggle of our people who rose in the just cause of national liberation by upholding the great leader at our van.

With far-sighted wisdom, matchless courage, outstanding strategy and tactics, and uncommon alchemy, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and led overall Korean revolution to the victory.

Upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot and national hero, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people tenaciously fought and entrusted all of their destiny to the great general. As the result, they finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

The 15 August liberation was a historic event which effected a basic turning point in our people's social and political life and in the development of national history.

With liberation of the nation, the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, which lasted for nearly half a century, was brought to an end and a broad road opened for building a new Korea.

Since the nation was liberated, our country, which once faded away from the world map, honorably appeared in the international stage as an independent state, and entered into a new era of prosperity and development.

The great chuche idea was created in the course of glorious anti- Japanese revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary tradition—a unwavering historic root of our revolution—was achieved.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition includes the chuche ideological system, immortal revolutionary achievements, precious experience of struggle, revolutionary work method, and popular work style. Thus, the tradition served as a precious asset for building wealthy and prosperous fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saved the nation's fate, which was struggling at the crossroads of life and death, and opened a wide road in which our nation can be prosperous generation after generation. His revolutionary achievements will shine forever through all ages.

For almost half a century after liberation up to the present, our people vigorously walked a worthwhile struggle and the one road of victory. This course is shining as a century-old progress and a chronicle of prosperity unprecedented in the eternal history of our nation, and as a worthwhile history in which the nation's sovereign right and the gains of socialism were honorably defended by highly upholding the banner of anti-imperialist struggle. It was a proud course which was proven through practical life that the people upholding the great leader must be ever-victorious not only in the revolutionary war against the treacherous imperialist enemies but also in the struggle for creation and construction.

Under the leadership of the great party and the leader, our fatherland today is welcoming the most brilliant golden age. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership, which is safeguarding, advocating, and elucidating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary achievements, is the basic source in shining our nation's dignity and honor generation after generation.

Our fatherland is endlessly developing as a dignified and mighty country in which socialism is blossoming centered on the popular masses, because we are being led by our glorious party. In the past the synonym for our country was backwardness and poverty. However, the most advanced socialist system has firmly taken root in our country, and in this gracious bosom, all the people are enjoying to their heart's content an independent and creative life.

The most mighty socialism which is endlessly developing on the solid basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, and the most people-oriented socialism in which all members of society are enjoying an independent political life, abundant material life, and a healthy ideological and cultural life are socialism of our own style built on our fatherland.

Our fatherland is highly manifesting its appearance as a people's paradise in which people of the world over are envious of, and as a dignified country in which no one can dare (?underestimate) because we are building and elucidating such magnificent socialism. Also, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition was wholly developed and enriched and a firm guarantee was provided to endlessly safeguard our nation's sovereign right because we are being led by the great party.

Today, we are possessed with the most correct chuche socialist ideology created by the great leader and succeeded and developed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the mighty chuche strength to endlessly demonstrate this great ideology.

The single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses which was trained and consolidated with iron will amid the arduous period, has now reached a new high stage. Today, all the party members, workers, and officers and men of the People's Army are implementing the party's line and policy by going through fire and water and by firmly uniting around the great leader [yongdoja]. Therefore, there has been no time as today when the might of the ranks of our revolution is so strong.

All gains that were achieved in our fatherland under the wise leadership of the party and the leader firmly guarantees the revolution's unlimited outlook and the nation's magnificent future. As long as there is this strong asset, our sacred national dignity and sovereign right will never be trampled by the imperialists and our revolutionary cause, which started at the majestic Mt. Paektu, will be brilliantly completed.

Today, we are faced with the heavy task of reunifying the divided fatherland, and advancing and completing the chuche socialist cause. With the high faith in the victory, we must continue to vigorously accelerate the general onward march of socialism of our own style for the prosperity of the fatherland.

We must deeply bear in mind of the great national pride and self- confidence of upholding the great leader and great leader [yongdoja]. Also, highly upholding the leadership of the party and the leader is the decisive guarantee of endlessly accomplishing the prosperity of the fatherland.

The greatness of the nation is the greatness of the leader. In the past, our nation, which was called the most wretched sufferer in history, was able to welcome the spring of revival and highly manifest its dignity and honor. This cannot by any means be thought about without the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

To our nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership was, is, and will be the lifeline. All the party members and workers should deeply bear in mind the immortal achievements and benevolence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who saved the destiny of the fatherland and nation, and improved their position and situation fundamentally, and be fully loyal to the leader generation after generation.

We must firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader and our party's revolutionary tradition, and firmly adhere to it generation after generation. Our people have highly respected the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the bright star of Paektu as early as from the days of anti-Japanese struggle, and all the people's absolute trust toward Comrade Kim Chong-il is being all the more heated with today's revolutionary advance.

We are living and fighting entrusting our destiny and future in the hands of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il. Here, our fatherland is possessed with the road of eternal prosperity. This is a firm faith which all of our people are deeply bearing in their minds.

All the party members and workers must never forget how powerful the national strength of our fatherland has become and how its dignity has been brilliantly adhered

to in the glorious age led by our party, the era of the Workers Party, and forever highly uphold the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We must deeply bear in mind the idea that Korea-is-the-first, that our leader and our party is the first, and that the chuche idea and socialism of our own style is the best, and must safeguard and elucidate our national dignity in any environment whatsoever.

Bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction is an important task to strengthen the might of our fatherland, and to hasten the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Not long ago, our people decorated our nation's second liberation day, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war, with high political enthusiasm and shining labor results. Our party is now emphasizing that all the party members and workers should vigorously carry out this year's battle with the same spirit in which they elucidated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war as a great festival of the victors.

Today, we are faced with the task of fully elucidating the superiority of socialism of our own style by highly upholding the party's revolutionary economic strategy and by bringing about a new upsurge in production and construction.

All the party members and workers must highly uphold the party's leadership and all the more vigorously carry out the struggle to create the speed of the general onward march of socialism of our own style in all sectors of revolution and construction.

With the spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who overcame all kinds of ordeals and fought desperately for the fatherland's liberation, and with the spirit of the heroic fighters of the fatherland liberation war who crossed the river on fire and desperately defended the entire fatherland, we must brilliantly fulfill this year's battle task they are entrusted with.

Under the banner of the three revolutions, we must thoroughly embody the party's intention to highly manifest the Korean nation's wisdom and the honor of the chuche Korea by enhancing all sectors including the economic, cultural, and science and technology to the international standard as soon as possible.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the nation's greatest long cherished desire. For nearly half a century, our nation suffered the pain of national division. Today, the whole nation's mind is all the more leaning toward reunification, and the passionate wish for reunification is overflowing throughout the country.

Our nation's consistent will is to reunify the country in the 1990s by all means, and pass along a reunified country to our future generations. All the Korean fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas must resolutely smash [chitbusigo] the maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad; link the broken blood line of the nation; and everyone must vigorously come forward in the nationwide struggle to reunify the fatherland.

What is most important in realizing the cause of the fatherland's reunification is achieving our nation's great unity. Under the banner of anti-Japanese struggle, our nation is possessed with the excellent tradition of great national unity in which the whole nation fought firmly united as one.

The only way to realize the historical long cherished desire of the fatherland's reunification is embodying the lofty ideology of great unity of the whole nation which makes everything obey for the utmost interest of the common nation by transcending differences in ideology, political opinion, and religion as in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

All of our fellow countrymen at home and abroad must firmly unite under the banner of the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification, and people who have strength should through strength, people who have knowledge should through knowledge, and people who have money should through money make specific contributions to the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

The South Korean authorities should bear in mind that what can be obtained through confrontation and war is only the road to self- destruction. They must not prevent the nation's aspirated steps running toward the direction of reunification in the 1990's.

The United States must not tarnish the idea of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement and must not commit maneuvers obstructing Korea's peaceful reunification.

Maneuvers of all kinds by the splittists at home and abroad cannot by any means put a wet blanket on our people's will to reunify the country. To vigorously push ahead the sacred cause for the fatherland's prosperity and reunification, it is important to strengthen solidarity with the world's revolutionary forces under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

To achieve the world's independence, we will make all efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the people of all the countries of the world respecting our independence including socialist countries and non-aligned countries.

Our people are always invincible and the future of the fatherland is brilliant because of the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the might of the single-hearted unity which is united around the party.

Let's all the more impregnably unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously advance for the fatherland's eternal prosperity, independent reunification, and for the completion of the socialist cause of our own style.

### Russians Lay Wreaths on Liberation Anniversary

*SK1508104293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—Wreaths were laid at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the Liberation Tower and the Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers in Sadong District of Pyongyang on August 14 on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

A wreath in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the DPRK Administration Council and wreaths of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State External Economic Affairs Commission, the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the Korea-USA Friendship Association and the party and power organs and administrative and economic organs in Pyongyang were laid.

Working people of Pyongyang and members of the Russian Embassy here laid flower bunches at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, the Liberation Tower and the Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers.

The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and the Soviet soldiers who fell in the battles for the liberation of Korea.

The diplomatic corps here placed a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

### Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Abroad

*SK1608055593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War from President Marian Donnelly, and general secretary Pat Quearney of the Workers' Party of Ireland; Muhammad Bel Haj Amor, general secretary of the People's Unity Party of Tunisia; members of the National Direction of the Camanista Revolutionary Unity of Dominica Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party; Ramon Godoy, chairman of the Dominican People's Movement; Ivan Rodriguez, chairman of the Dominican Labour Party; Jose Ernesto Contreras, general secretary of the resistance forces and people's liberation movement of Dominica; Amadou El Besir Gologo, general secretary of the African Democratic Rally-Sudan League Guidance Committee; and Iqbal Ahmed Khan, general secretary of the Pakistan Islamic League.

In the messages they extended warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life. Noting that the Korean people defended their country from the imperialist aggression by displaying matchless gallantry and self- sacrificing spirit, the messages expressed firm support to the Korean people in their struggle for a peaceful reunification of the country.

### Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Foreign Leaders

#### To Indonesian President

*SK1608103893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia.

President Kim Il-song in the message said the Indonesian people are now working hard to consolidate the national independence and achieve the independent development of the country under the guidance of the president.

Expressing the belief that the favourable relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would be further strengthened, the message sincerely wished the president and the people of Indonesia greater success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

#### To Gabonese President

*SK1608104393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Gabon. In the message he expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop, and wished the president and people of Gabon great success in their endeavours for national unity and prosperity of the country.

### Kim Chong-il Thanks Workers for Seeing Soldiers

*SK1608060093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to 24 units including the Pukchang thermal power complex and 30 working people including Yi Chong-su, a driver of the Pak Tu-son Aeguk auto service station, who aided the People's Army with sincerity.

The units and working people visited People's Army soldiers with kindred feelings and warm love and handed silk banners and consolatory letters to them and held joint meetings and gave art performances, bringing the beautiful tradition of Army-people unity into full play.

## South Korea

### President Kim Expected To Visit U.S. 20 Nov

*SK1408064893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0631 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] It was learned that President Kim Yong-sam will visit the United States around 20 November as long as there is no particular change in the present situation.

Informed sources in Washington said that at the invitation of President Clinton, President Kim Yong-sam and top leaders of nine other countries will attend a meeting of economic leaders of the Asian-Pacific Economic Council slated for 20 November in Seattle.

### Expected To Attend APEC Meeting

*SK1408070293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Washington, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam is near certain to come to the United States around Nov. 20 to attend the summit of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and meet with U.S. President Bill Clinton, sources here said Friday.

The Clinton administration has finished prior negotiations with APEC members and is ready to send out official invitations to the 15 countries including South Korea, they said.

About 10 heads of state are expected to attend the APEC summit opening in Seattle. A national election may keep New Zealand away while Malaysia's opposition to the APEC summit may mark its absence.

Hong Kong and Taiwan are likely to send ranking officials instead of heads of state because of China, according to the sources.

The APEC summit is to follow the regular ministerial meeting slated for Nov. 17-19.

Clinton, in Seoul early July, had invited Kim to the United States. Sources said they do not rule out the possibility of the South Korean president coming to Washington before going to seattle, but that Kim is more likely to stay only two to three days in Seattle only.

### Joint PRC Agreement on Launching Satellite Seen

*SK1408041093 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 93 p 14*

[YONHAP from Taejon]

[Text] The ROK and the PRC have agreed to jointly manufacture and launch a satellite. An agreement is therefore expected to be signed in September at the earliest.

The satellite research center of the Korea Advanced Institute for Science and Technology is pushing ahead with a project to launch "Uribyol 2 Ho" as a part of the scientific and technological works at Taejon Expo.

Choe Sun-tal, head of the center, said: The center and the Chinese aeronautics office have agreed to jointly launch a small-sized satellite and is now discussing appropriate procedures for its launch. An agreement is expected to be signed in September at the earliest.

### Conditions for Further U.S.-DPRK Talks Cited

*SK1608071693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP)—An unequivocal commitment by North Korea to open its suspected nuclear sites to outside inspection and to hold sincere inter-Korean nuclear talks are two conditions for further Pyongyang-Washington talks, a Foreign Ministry official who has been consulting with the United States said Monday.

"The conditions for third-stage North Korea-U.S. talks have not yet been met," Chang Chae-yong, director-general of the American Affairs Bureau, said after returning from a week-long visit to Washington and New York.

Seoul and Washington fully agreed on the two conditions and that the third talks, unlike the previous ones, had to produce tangible results, said Chang.

The two countries had not previously clarified whether North Korea had to show its two suspected nuclear sites and sit down to nuclear negotiations with South Korea for a further Pyongyang-Washington meeting.

Other officials said that while the two were conditions, an unretractable promise on these points could be enough for the third meeting.

The nature of the third meeting would be different from the previous rounds, Chang indicated.

"The first and second sessions were primarily to induce North Korea to change its attitude by giving it the justification, and the negotiations were on confirming basic principles," he said.

"But we agreed that the third round must produce tangible results. Washington promised to conduct the third talks with an even clearer stance," he said, suggesting that Pyongyang would have to take action on clearing its nuclear suspicion at the next talks with the United States.

North Korea and the United States met in June and July after Pyongyang threatened to leave the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). They have agreed to meet for a third time around mid-September.

Asked if the meeting would take place then, Chang said it was not the date that was the important factor but when North Korea would meet the two conditions.

On Washington's willingness to provide nuclear technology aid to Pyongyang, Chang said U.S. officials made clear to him that such assistance would not be forthcoming without resolution of the nuclear question first.

### Dialogue 'Essential' for Talks

*SK1608070793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Aug 93 p 2*

[Text] The U.S. Government recently notified the ROK Government that, even if progress is made in the negotiations between the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and North Korea, if there is no progress in the North-South dialogue to implement the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the United States will not hold the third round of the talks with North Korea.

Accordingly, it is confirmed that the North-South dialogue is an essential condition for the third round of the U.S.-North Korean talks.

Chang Chae-yong, director of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, returned home on 15 August after attending the working-level talks with U.S. and Japanese officials. The talks were held in the United States on 11-12 August in order to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue. The U.S. side clearly established at the talks its position that "The United States will hold the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks only after progress is made in the North-South dialogue," said he.

Therefore, the next U.S.-North Korean talks can be held only after progress is made in the North-South dialogue.

In connection with the issue of helping North Korea replace the heavy-water reactor with the light-water reactor, Director Chang revealed: "The U.S. side complied with the ROK position that this issue should be discussed only after North Korea's nuclear issue is resolved and that North Korea should not put forward this issue as a precondition in negotiations with the IAEA."

At the working-level talks, the ROK, United States, and Japan shared the opinion that if North Korea, through negotiations with the IAEA, does not express its willingness to receive special inspections by 22 September, when the IAEA council meeting is held, the UN Security Council's sanctions against North Korea will be implemented.

### Joint Talks on Removing Restrictions

*SK1408023993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Washington, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—The first Korea-U.S. Dialogue for Economic Cooperation (DEC) is scheduled for Washington on Sept. 7-8.

The DEC, intended as a forum to discuss new ways to expand bilateral economic cooperation and remove restrictions existing between the two countries, was first agreed on during a meeting between Presidents Kim Yong-sam and Bill Clinton in Seoul last month.

"We are yet to determine detailed topics, but we plan to discuss future-oriented ways of furthering economic cooperation, including the issue of joint advancement to third countries," a highly placed source said Friday.

Prospects for bilateral economic cooperation were bright as the White House wanted to forge significant partnership relations with Korea, ending its practice of regarding Korea as a subordinate variable, he said.

The DEC will replace the Presidential Economic Initiatives (PEI).

The PEI had dealt mainly with working-level matters related to customs clearance, standardization and the like, whereas the DEC will handle a range of issues of close economic cooperation such as expanding trade and investment and joint economic advancement into third countries.

Korea will be represented in the DEC by Second Assistant Foreign Minister Son Chun-yong, and the United States by Daniel Tarullo, deputy assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

### South Ready To Negotiate All Issues

*SK1408031293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government told North Korea on Saturday that it was still waiting for a sincere response to Prime Minister Hwang In-song's proposal to resume talks of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission.

A statement issued by Song Yong-tae, vice national unification minister, said that South Korea was urging North Korea to return to "a correct posture" and implement the South-North declaration of a non-nuclear Korean peninsula.

Song issued the statement as the spokesman of the Southern representatives to the prime ministerial conference.

The statement is interpreted by many as a strong expression of the Seoul government's refusal to recognize a North Korean spokesman's remark last Monday as an official rejection of the Southern proposal.

The Northern spokesman, in effect, rejected the Southern proposal and repeated Pyongyang's own proposal to exchange special envoys to discuss a possible summit between the top leaders of the divided country.

Saturday's statement could also viewed as a clear warning to the North that South Korea could take strong measures within an international framework against North Korea unless Pyongyang agrees to resume talks with Seoul, analysts say.

"Resolution of the North Korean nuclear is an issue that could not be delayed any longer," the Southern statement said.

"It now is the time for the two sides to resume dialogue in order for the entire Korean people to march forward on the road toward co-existence and co-prosperity and unification," it said.

If North Korea shows a sincere attitude for dispelling international suspicion over the development of nuclear weapons, South Korea is prepared to take comparable action, the statement said.

South Korea thus hinted that it could study the possibility of suspending the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercise and other issues if North Korea came up with a positive response to the Southern proposal.

The statement reiterated that the South would be ready to negotiate with the North on all pending issues provided that a solution to the nuclear issue was given top priority.

In this connection, one high-ranking government official said the South could show flexibility if North Korea came up with a new proposal on condition that the two sides tackled the nuclear issue first.

Pending inter-Korean problems, including the nuclear issue, have to be discussed and resolved through talks between responsible officials of the two countries, the statement said.

North Korea is still adhering to its anachronistic practice of advocating a pan-national rally and the like, which, the statement said, runs counter to the spirit of the inter-Korean accords.

## Government Urges Resuming Talks

*SK1408025693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0210 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Since North Korea has refused the proposal for resuming North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] talks, the government has issued a statement expressing its readiness to discuss various pending North-South problems, including the nuclear issue.

The government issued a statement this morning in the name of Song Yong-tae, spokesman of the South side delegation to the North-South high-level talks. In the statement announced over KBS [Korean Broadcasting System], the government noted that since resolving the North Korean nuclear issue is an urgent problem with a time limit which should not be delayed any longer, talks between the delegates from the North and the South should be resumed at an early date.

In the statement, the government said that if the North Korean side shows a sincere attitude toward removing suspicion of nuclear weapons development, the government will take corresponding steps. These steps include discussion on even the Team Spirit exercises, which are legitimate defensive training exercises which cannot be a target for argument.

In particular, the government expressed regret over the North's refusing our side's proposal for resuming JNCC talks. The refusal was announced by a spokesman of the North side of the JNCC on 4 August. The government stated that it is again waiting for a sincere reply from the North Korean side.

## IAEA on Ad Hoc Inspection in North Korea

*SK1308230293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2210 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[YONHAP from Paris]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] issued a statement yesterday [13 August] concerning the outcome of the ad hoc nuclear inspection. It said: North Korea appears willing to begin negotiations with the IAEA concerning the fulfillment of the Nuclear Safeguard Accords, but it did not propose an exact date for the negotiations as of present.

In the statement, the IAEA said that it is always ready to begin negotiations with North Korea concerning the fulfillment of the Nuclear Safeguard Accords. It stressed: When the negotiations are resumed, the issue of going to the two undeclared facilities in the Yongbyon nuclear complex will be included in agenda items.

The statement also mentioned that the IAEA ad hoc inspection team consisting of three experts visited North Korea from 3 to 10 August and inspected some facilities in the Yongbyon nuclear complex. It stressed: The IAEA cannot say that it has fulfilled all of its responsibilities because it inspected those facilities.

## DPRK 'Generally Cooperative'

*SK1408013793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Paris, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said Friday that North Korea restricted IAEA inspectors' activities in the Yongbyon Nuclear Complex to containment and surveillance during their ad hoc inspection Aug. 3-10.

In an official statement, the IAEA said, however, that North Korea appeared to be willing to enter into consultations with the IAEA on the implementation of the nuclear safegaurds agreement.

No specific date had yet been proposed, it said.

The IAEA was ready for such talks at any time, the IAEA added.

The pending question of the access requested by the IAEA to two specific sites would be among the issues to be raised during such consultations, the IAEA said.

"The overall degree of access granted is still insufficient for the agency to discharge its responsibility," it said.

IAEA spokesman David Kyd said North Korea had not clearly stated its intention to implement its nuclear safeguards agreement with the IAEA.

But North Korea had touched on the special inspection problem through the IAEA inspection team and the North Korean Embassy in Vienna, Kyd said.

This indicated North Korea was not ignoring the fact that it had to receive a special inspection, Kyd said.

But resumption of talks on the implementation of the safeguards agreement was up to North Korea to decide and not the IAEA, Kyd said.

The three IAEA inspectors were restricted to check various instruments and equipment installed in parts of the Yongbyon complex. The IAEA officials also installed cameras and replaced batteries in video monitors and the North Koreans were "generally cooperative," the IAEA said.

It said a report on safeguards inspections in North Korea will be submitted to the Board of Governors in September.

### Inspection Said 'Unsatisfactory'

*SK1408115093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1054 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[AFP-YONHAP from Vienna]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] disclosed today that North Korea still does not allow the IAEA nuclear inspection team to visit the Yongbyon nuclear complex, which the international community suspects to be the site where North Korea is pushing ahead with its nuclear development program for military purposes.

IAEA spokesman David Kyd said today that the team that inspected the North Korean nuclear facilities from 3 to 10 August could not visit the two bases in Yongbyon, which may have the nuclear waste used for the nuclear program for military purposes, because North Korea did not allow it to do so, and that, therefore, the inspection was an unsatisfactory one.

Spokesman Kyd said that there was no specific discussion on this point between North Korea and the IAEA, adding that this is a pending issue that has yet to be resolved. He said the activities of the nuclear inspection team that visited North Korea were limited to a routine check of the surveillance equipment which had been installed to verify the data North Korea unilaterally produced in connection with its nuclear program for nonmilitary purposes.

Spokesman Kyd said that the three-man inspection team will prepare a report on its nuclear inspection of North Korea and that the IAEA Board of Governors will discuss the issue on 21 September.

### Hints on Accepting Exchange of Special Envoys

*SK1508111393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Han Wan-sang, deputy prime minister and minister of the Board of National Unification, has emphasized that the form of South-North dialogue is a secondary problem if the transparency of North Korea's nuclear issue can be definitely guaranteed. He hinted that if the North officially proposes an exchange of special envoys, the ROK may accept this proposal.

Deputy Prime Minister Han appeared in the Korea Broadcasting System's television program "Diagnosing Policy" on the morning of 15 August and said that the agenda of resolving the nuclear issue is considerably more important than the form of South-North dialogue. He also revealed that if North Korea makes a proposal for the exchange of special envoys, the ROK will lay emphasis on the agenda rather than the form of the talks and settle the government's basic position.

Deputy Prime Minister Han said South-North dialogue is at a stalemate because North Korea rejected our proposal to once again conduct the Joint Nuclear Control Committee to resolve the urgent nuclear issue. He also viewed that since North Korea revealed its clear position in the Geneva talks that it will come forth to hold South-North dialogue, North Korea will agree to the South-North dialogue, whatever form it may be, before mid-September which is the time limit agreed upon with the United States.

### 'Text' of President's Independence Day Speech

*SK1508024293 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0123 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Speech by ROK President Kim Yong-sam at ceremony marking 48th Liberation Day held at Independence Commemoration Hall in Chonan on 15 August—live]

[Text] Dear 70 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad: On this day 48 years ago, we greeted the fatherland's liberation amid deep emotion.

We are gathered here today to pledge to accomplish the unachieved liberation while recalling the emotion we had on that day.

Indeed, there was a great amount of blood, tears and dedication given by patriotic martyrs until we recovered the nation.

Even under the cruel colonial rule, the martyrs, highly raising the beacon of the independence movement, brightened the road for our fellow countrymen to advance.

By establishing the provisional government of the ROK in a foreign country, they laid a cornerstone for a modern state.

They turned up in building a democratic republic where freedom, equality and human rights are ensured.

The new civilian government inherited a brilliant tradition by the provisional government. This is why we returned the five remains of the martyrs of the provisional government and enshrined them in the national cemetery. This is why we decided to demolish the building of the former governor-general and his official residence. [applause]

The nation's history should be formulated correctly. A sense of the nation's self-respect should be recovered.

Therefore, this year is not only the first year of creating a new Korea, but is also the first year of restoring its national history.

Fellow countrymen: The civilian government inherited the brilliant independence movement of our people, as well as their proud spirit of democratic movement.

It is the mission of the civilian government to make a nation faithful to the dream and ideals of the martyrs.

This is why we have launched a second liberation movement.

The movement is making changes and reforms, eradicating irregularities and corruption; separating the economy and politics; liberating a wrong sense of values, laziness, and ignorance; and creating a pure government, firm economy, and a sound society. By carrying this movement, we will achieve the reunified fatherland, in which all members of the nation will be happy with full freedom and abundant living conditions. Members of society will enjoy their dignified lives worthy of human beings. This is the new ROK.

The real-name financial system and the disclosing of public officials' assets, which have recently been implemented, are the most important milestones for the new ROK. [applause]

The road to a clean society filled with justice, which guarantees people just results for their efforts, has now opened. Our civilian government has fulfilled the job that all preceding regimes failed to.

Our plan has now stepped onto a new stage. All that we have done so far in the plan is level the ground for building the new ROK. Now we are going to set up pillars and beams and will build a solid and nice house. Our plan will constantly be pushed ahead on a future-oriented base. Changes and reforms, however, are not made automatically, but need our sweat, tears, and sacrifice. [applause]

True patriotism is needed. Let us make a resolution to successfully fulfill our plan in front of the fallen patriotic martyrs. [applause]

Dear compatriots,

The democratic republic that our martyrs desired to establish was not a divided fatherland.

Unfortunately, our country is still divided. Our country was the first sacrifice of the Cold War and it remains the last leftover of the Cold War. Indeed, this is heart-breaking and shameful.

The North-South Basic Agreement, which was promised last year before the 70 million fellow countrymen, has still not been implemented.

Worse still, North Korea is heightening tension with suspicions about its nuclear weapons. It is creating anxiety [pulan] by manufacturing the Nodong No. 1 long-range missile. It continues to slander the South with black propaganda. It is trying to agitate our workers and students. All this shows that there is no change in North Korea's line for reunification through communization of the South. National reunification cannot be achieved with nuclear weapons, missiles as well as agitative and subversive maneuvers. At whom are North Korea's nuclear weapons and missiles targeted? They are precisely targeted at their compatriots of their common blood. Nuclear weapons will only bring about national destruction. On this occasion, I strongly urge the North Korean authorities to remove the suspicions about nuclear weapons. [applause]

The North-South Basic Agreement should be implemented immediately. Above all, I ask North Korea to positively respond to alleviate the sufferings of the separated family members. [applause]. North Korea should make it possible to carry out mutual visits and letter exchanges between the North and the South. I believe North Korea should agree to install a meeting place at Panmunjom for separated family members to have reunions. If it is difficult for North Korea to agree on a meeting place at Panmunjom, it should make it possible for separated families to meet their separated members at another place designated by the North.

The North and the South should realize the wellbeing, coexistence, and prosperity of the nation as soon as possible.

I clearly state here and now that if North Korea guarantees nuclear transparency and sincerely enters dialogue, we will positively cooperative with North Korea to

jointly develop resources, including nuclear energy. We will peacefully use our resources. We will also positively promote multilateral economic cooperation with North Korea and will help North Korea improve relations with our friendly countries.

When the North and the South achieve reunification, the liberation movement the patriotic martyrs had launched will come into being.

With 70 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad, the Korean peninsula is no longer on the edge of the world.

The center of the world is moving toward the Asia and Pacific region. East Asia is the central stage of this area, and we are standing at the very center of this stage.

Now is the time for our nation to actively contribute to the creation of the world's new destiny.

With substantive economic power and lofty technological capability, we will contribute to coprosperity of mankind and to the progression of its destiny.

We will take the initiative in creating an era free from war and poverty and a world where the dignity of mankind is realized.

Taejon Expo is a festival of the world's people that reflects our resolve. This event shows our dreams and energy potential for advancing toward the world and toward the future.

There are a great number of nations in this world which realized their independence at the same time we did. However, our nation is the only one that has hosted the Olympics and a world exhibition.

Our achievements have implanted courage and hope in a number of Third World countries.

By taking Taejon Expo as a stepping stone for the upsurge, we will reach the level of advanced countries and will achieve national reunification within this century. [applause]

By doing so, we will make the Korean peninsula a center of the East where the sun of the new civilization rises vigorously.

We can do this and we must do this. Our nation has a brilliant 5,000-year-old culture.

Our people have inherited the ardent passion for the liberation movement and for the movement for democratization.

Our people created the Han River miracle on the wasteland of war.

Let us consider ourselves a proud people. Let us have a sense of confidence. By doing so, let us make justice flow like the water of the Han River and freedom overflow like the water of the East Sea. Let us make proud the fatherland where the national spirit and energy uprightly rise like Mt. Paektu. [applause]

Thank you all. [applause]

## Kim Yong-sam on Economic, Nuclear Issues

*SK1508045193 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 93 p 2*

[Interview with ROK President Kim Yong-sam by THE KOREA HERALD in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the paper's founding; date and place not given]

[Text] Question [Q]: Would you give an interim evaluation of the reform and anti-corruption drive which your government has pushed since its inauguration in February? And could you tell us the future direction of the reform campaign?

Answer [A]: I think that the reform drive has been conducted well at a faster pace than expected earlier. The reform campaign which began at the very top has led a drive to root out corruption and change people's way of thinking.

Changes are taking place in every walk of life. Circumstances at businesses and workers' ethics are changing, and spending sprees and lavishness have faded away. Also changing are people's morality and value system.

In particular, the introduction of the real-name accounting system and the asset disclosures by public officials in accordance with the newly revised Public Servants' Ethics Law are the centerpieces of the reform. These are both epochal achievements. Finally, a civilian-led government, unlike past governments, accomplished the tasks.

I believe that the achievement will serve as the occasion to bring economic justice to this country and establish clean government. A royal way to genuine democracy and a true market economy has oepned to us.

Now, our reform drive has entered a new stage as a result of the mandatory use of real-names in all financial transactions and the asset disclosures by public officials. From now on, the reform drive will begin in earnest.

With the President, public officials and the citizenry united, the reform campaign will continue until my term of office ends. The government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party will submit to the National Assembly, approximately 260 various reform bills, for approval during the parliamentary session beginning in September.

Q: Will former Presidents No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan be questioned in connection with their alleged roles in the nation's military buildup plan codenamed the Yulgok Project and the construction of the Peace Dam, respectively?

A: The Board of Audit and Inspection and the prosecution have been conducting investigation into the two cases. I think it is desirable to leave to history the judgment about the former Presidents. The ongoing reform campaign is designed to achieve genuine national reconciliation rather than ousting certain people. We cannot go back to the past. We are required to open a future full of justice by achieving reforms on our own.

Q: Do you plan any drastic measures to improve relations with North Korea? When do you think an inter-Korean summit will be possible?

A: The government pursues national well-being, co-existence and co-prosperity through its unification policy. The policy should be also based on people's consensus.

Unification should be achieved in an orderly manner through peaceful means and through agreement of South and North Korea.

The North Korean nuclear problem is the most urgent issue to be settled. Only when it is resolved, can South and North Korea recover mutual confidence and engage themselves in sincere talks.

Once the nuclear issue is settled, South and North Korea will be able to work together to put into practice their past agreements. On that stage, the government will adopt drastic and bold programs for promoting inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation that are mutually beneficial.

My goal is to realize, during my service, a commonwealth between South and North Korea as an intermediate stage before an ultimate reunification. I will do my utmost to achieve this.

The leaders of South and North Korea will naturally meet when the two sides recover mutual confidence and develop overall relations.

Q: Korean diplomacy is facing a great challenge. To maintain balanced relations with the four surrounding powers is a must for our unification. What are the mid- and long-term goals of the government's foreign policy?

A: Our diplomacy is facing a challenge because of ongoing changes outside. We are also facing a historical task to pave the way for national unification in this critical period of transition from the Cold War to a post-Cold War structure.

But there are opportunities where challenges are.

It is true that international politics around the Korean Peninsula imply as much uncertainty as in the late 19th century and early 20th century during the latter days of the Choson Dynasty.

International trends of openness and reconciliation have approached Northeast Asia.

The government will pursue its new foreign policy based on the reforms and changes we have achieved domestically while fully taking advantage of the improved outside conditions.

The new foreign policy of Korea is oriented toward the future. It pursues the general values of democracy and human rights.

Maintenance of relations with the United States and Japan will still be pillars of our diplomacy. At the same time, we will build friendly and cooperative ties with China and Russia based on reciprocity and pragmatism.

Q: Would you evaluate the government's policy and strategies to resolve the North Korean nuclear problem.

A: We have adopted two-track approaches. On one hand, we are cooperating with other countries in joint efforts. On the other hand, we are seeking dialogue with North Korea.

North Korea promised to hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and South Korea on its nuclear issue, during talks with the United States in Geneva last month. Pyongyang, therefore, should be sincere in opening talks, first of all.

It is inevitable for the international community to take appropriate action against North Korea if it keeps avoiding the settlement without honoring its promise.

Q: A new coalition government has been inaugurated in Japan. What are the prospects for Korea-Japanese relations under the new government?

A: The new coalition government has declared that it would continue the foreign policy of the Liberal Democratic Party. I understand that it respects the basic agreement concluded in 1965 between South Korea and Japan and expect that it would be cooperative in realizing unification on the Korean Peninsula.

I don't think the power shift in Japan will affect Korea-Japanese relations to any great degree.

Q: Some people say that there are now signs of price rises and sluggish exports and that the economic recovery is slower than expected. What's your assessment of current economic conditions and the projection of the economy in the second half of the year? Do you think it possible to attain this year's target—economic growth rate of 6 percent and price increases of 4 to 5 percent?

A: The economy is not showing an apparent recovery, but overall economic conditions seem to be improving.

The gross national product is estimated to grow to 3.3 percent in the first quarter of the year and to around 4 percent in the second.

The nation's current account deficit decreased from about $700 million in the first quarter to $400 million in the second quarter.

Consumer prices, which increased 2.7 percent in the first three months of the year, edged up a modest 1.4 percent in the second quarter, but unexpectedly declined in July.

If the trend continues in the second half, research institutes foresee that this year's growth and price projections would not be much off the mark.

Mainly more important for the economy to be recovering on a sound, firm foundation.

Many people are joining an appeal to "share the pain," and it is very desirable for the future of the economy to eradicate speculation and irregularities deeply rooted in society.

The only problem is that the pace of the economic recovery is below people's expectations.

Mainly because people's spending has declined due to the disappearance of spending sprees and companies' facility investment has not yet been made in earnest.

The economy cannot be suddenly restored to good shape. I confidently believe that ultimately our economy will recover if economic bodies do their best.

Q: In spite of the new five-year economic plan, many firms are still reluctant to make facility investments. Do you have any measures to improve that?

A: Facility investment, though lower than had been expected, is increasing since the inauguration of this administration. I think it results from poor domestic demand and the fact that our industry has yet to recover its competitiveness.

I expect investment to pick up as the economy recovers its vitality.

Instead of taking any striking measures, the government will concentrate on removing hindrances to investment while maintaining consistency in its economic policies.

There are some that view the government's anticorruption drive as stifling company's willingness to invest. This perspective is wrong.

The ongoing reforms do not target any specific group but are aimed at achieving a clean society and a healthy economy.

If businessmen understand my real intentions, they will not need to worry. Instead, being able to devote themselves to their jobs, businessmen will be able to feel that they are working under better circumstances.

Q: Would you tell us the steps to minimize possible adverse effects caused by the introduction of the real-name system for all financial transactions?

A: The government will take thorough measures to prevent speculative investment on real estate and "hot" money—funds not declared to the tax authorities—from leaving the country. I disagree that the inception of the real-name financial transaction system will bring about economic chaos and make difficulties for the nation's economy. This is nothing but an allegation from people who are unhappy with the implementation of the measure. In the long-term perspective, the use of real names in all financial transactions will greatly help develop the national economy.

As a result of the introduction of the system, illegal money will disappear. Now no one can conceal slush funds. Politicians must engage in clean politics, and people who work hard must be given their due reward. The inception of the scheme is not only an economic revolution but also a political reform. It is the most important reform among all reforms which the government has pushed since its inauguration about six months ago.

Q: The lack of consistency in the government's educational policy has landed lots of high school graduates and other students in a great difficulty due to adjusting themselves to an ever- changing college entrance exam. In addition, the inconsistency has spawned public distrust in, and growing anger against, government policies in general. Do you have any plan in the works to deal with the matter?

A: I understand that the college admission test for the school year '94 was finalized in April 1991 by the past government after six years of study and public hearings.

Any change in the college entrance test should be tackled with great discretion by taking into consideration consistency in government policies as well as the impact of the change on students and education as a whole, I think.

I know that many entrance exam takers have difficulty in adjusting to this year's entrance exams, which adopt a new testing method aimed at evaluating students' academic capability to receive college education. The new system is also said to have a few problems in itself.

However, I also hear that in a break from their old method of learning test-books by rote, many students are reading a variety of books to cultivate logical thinking and judgment in preparation for the exams. That's a desirable development, I think.

The government will flesh out the system depending on the results of the entrance examination for the school year '94 to be taken next Friday. In the long run, I think, the recruitment of freshmen should be left to universities themselves.

I also believe that it is more important to create a social atmosphere where greater priority is given to one's capabilities than to academic careers than it is to alter the college entrance examination.

Q: Most tourist-related establishments, including hotels, are suffering great difficulties because of a big drop in foreign tourist arrivals.

One of the major inconveniences cited most often by foreign tourists is restrictions on business hours for hotel-affiliated facilities such as bars and night-clubs. Please tell us about the government's tourist promotion policy, if any.

A: The travel industry needs developing as a key industry because it not only offers people a good place to relax but also contributes greatly to earning foreign currency.

I understand every country, advanced and developing, is keen on promoting its tourism industry-related ministries to work out a package of tourist promotion measures and I understand that the steps are now being fine-tuned and in the final stage of completion.

The government will strive to lay the foundation for sound growth of the nation's travel industry by easing numerous regulations standing in its way.

## National Assembly To Approve Presidential Order

### Deals With Real-Name Issue

*SK1308031993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0014 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], acting on President Kim Yong-sam's request, will convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly next Monday to approve the emergency presidential order issued Thursday night for the real-name financial transaction system.

DLP Secretary-General Kim Yong-ku said Thursday that the ruling party was resolved to carry out the presidential request without fail.

The National Assembly would open a plenary session Monday and listen to the administration's explanation before adopting the government's draft on real-name financial transactions before Aug. 20, Kim said.

He said he did not expect any problem convening an extraordinary session since the National Assembly is obliged by law to do so when requested by the president.

Kim said the ruling party hoped to spend three days of the five-day session deliberating the presidential emergency order prohibiting the use of assumed names in all financial transactions effective 8 P.M. Thursday.

Officials at the National Assembly, meanwhile, said that in order to approve the presidential order, the nation's 299-seat unicameral legislature had to muster a simple majority attendance of representatives to consider the order and that passage required a simple majority approval of those present.

They noted, however, the National Assembly could not modify the presidential emergency order. It can only pass or reject it, they said.

### Instructions on Financial Controls

*SK1308123993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1136 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Prosecutors across the country were instructed on Friday to tighten control of those who may commit irregularities in a bid to avoid the real name financial transactions system.

The instructions came from supreme Public Prosecutor Pak Chong-chol.

He said that with the sudden introduction of the real name system, underground economic dealers may indulge in financial irregularities to avoid the new system.

As possible instances of such irregularities, Pak cited capital flight, investment in real estate, forging of documents to give false "real names," and habitual lending of one's name to those wishing to wash their funds.

He told prosecutors to ferret out violators of the new system in collusion with the tax office and banking institutes and punish them criminally.

## Newspapers on Real-Name System

*SK1408074793*

[Editorial report] There is a great deal of ROK media reaction to President Kim Yong-sam's announcement of immediate enforcement of the real-name financial transaction system, made in a nationally televised address on 12 August.

The liberal daily TONG-A ILBO on 13 August carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Lightning Implementation of Real Name Financial System." It says President Kim's "lightning step" was anticipated by the people. The editorial says that "the current step is an epoch-making step which will bring about a great change in all fields, including economical, political, and cultural fields." Explaining the past efforts to enforce the real name financial system including the establishment of various laws, the paper hopes that the current step will not work "negatively" against our revitalizing our economy. The paper urges minimizing its unfavorable side-effects.

The conservative daily CHOSON ILBO on 13 August in a 1,000-word editorial on page 3, entitled "After Implementation of the Real Name Financial System," expresses concern about the "temporary effects" that may result in disturbing overall economic activities. It urges appropriate "attentive follow-up actions." The paper stresses that introduction of the real name financial system is the "core of reform" in improving "unreasonable money circulation" and the "process of unfair distribution" in our economy. Pointing to the importance of the "normalization of finance," the editorial calls for "reform in the system" and the expansion of economic "autonomy."

The moderate daily HANGUK ILBO carries a 2,000-word editorial on page 3, entitled "Success Should Be Attained in Real Name Financial Transaction System." Defining President Kim's announcement of the new system as a "courageous and historic decision," the editorial points out that the real name financial system is supported by "a majority of the people." Stressing that the die has been cast, the paper hopes for the "successful implementation" of the system." The editorial refers to Finance Ministry statistics showing the "use of pseudonyms" in all financial transactions reaches as much as 30 percent of the total amount of money circulated. Emphasizing that nobody should oppose the implementation of the real name financial system because national consensus has been achieved, the paper urges the government to take positive steps to minimize the unfavorable predicted side effects, and asks for "full cooperation" from all people in creating "a new history."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 13 August carries a 1,500-word editorial on page 3, entitled "The Real-Name Financial System Should Be An Occasion for Economic Reform and Upsurge." Describing President Kim's step of enforcing the real-name financial system as "a revolutionary action," the paper welcomes it as an "advanced financial system" enabling the realization of "economic justice." Stressing that a "fair tax assessment" cannot be realized without the real-name financial transaction system, the editorial urges the government to "attentively cope with possible confusion and side effects" caused by this system. It warns that the economic revitalization should not be affected "negatively" by the new financial system. The editorial concludes by asking the people to realize the significance of the system.

The government-supported daily, SEOUL SINMUN, on 13 August carries a 2,000-word editorial on page 3, entitled "The Real-Name Financial System Is Intended To Realize Economic Justice." The editorial welcomes President Kim's order for the real-name financial transaction system as the "most important systematic reform" in realizing the "society of economic justice." Noting that the "lightning enforcement" of this system appears to be intended to minimize negative side effects, the editorial predicts that the "shock" of the new system will be "short-lived" and in the long run, this system will be a foundation for a "sound economy." The paper stresses that the most important factor for success in President Kim's overall reform drive is the "implementation of the real-name financial system," and this will be the first step for "clean politics" and will help in doing away with an abnormal "political-economic collusion." Predicting a great deal of confusion in financial circles for "a considerable period of time," the editorial urges people and economic circles to cooperate with the government to successfully implement this system.

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO on 13 August carries a 1,000-word editorial on page 3, entitled "The Lightning Implementation of the Real-name Financial System." Describing President Kim's order for the new financial system as a "political decision" intended to push the drive for reform, the editorial points out a few tasks for the government to minimize the "shock" caused by this system, including the efforts to eliminate confusion in financial markets by minimizing the "inconveniences" to the people's economic activities. It urges the government to help in preventing "bankruptcy" of medium and small businesses. The paper calls on the government to mobilize all of the country's "professional expertise" for the successful implementation of this system with "extraordinary determination."

## System Declared Important Reform

*SK1408034993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam declared the real-name financial transaction system the most important of all his reforms on Saturday.

"In the short term, largely because we have no experience with it, the system is likely to give rise to a variety of ill effects," Kim said.

He predicted that in the long run, however, it would constitute a great turning point in national development.

The government electrified the nation Thursday by announcing that all financial dealings with banks and other monetary institutions had to be done using real names effective immediately.

At a working breakfast at Chongwadae [presidential offices] on Saturday, Kim told members of the cabinet to have confidence in the new system and work in concert to make it a success.

He noted that a recent opinion poll showed support for the system among an absolute majority of the people.

"I am positive that so long as the people support the system this way, it will end in every success," he told the cabinet.

And a poll conducted on Friday had found that 87.1 percent of the people support the system while only 3.3 percent oppose it, he said.

As many as 80.8 percent of those questioned in the latest of the two polls had replied that the system would have a favorable effect on political reforms, he said.

The president forecast approval of his emergency decree by the National Assembly without difficulty as the main opposition party was in full support of it.

Also at the breakfast meeting, Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong said that so far there had been no major bank withdrawals.

"I think major depositors are adopting a wait-and-see attitude for the time being," he said, noting however that the stock market crash was one worrisome development.

"We fear stock prices could keep sliding for a while before they recover," said the finance minister, adding the real-name system would have a favorable effect on the stock market in the long term.

Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Kim Chol-su said those hit hardest by the real-name system were industrial companies with 20 or fewer workers.

He said the Bank of Korea had already extended 383 billion won to the small companies and more steps were being taken to ease their financial difficulties, such as raising the ceiling for guarantees by the trust guarantee fund and allowing city banks to discount more commercial bills issued by small industrial firms.

### Majority Support President's Order

*SK1408054093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—An overwhelming majority of South Koreans approve of President Kim Yong-sam's emergency order on Thursday night, requiring the use of real names in all financial transactions, according to an opinion poll Saturday.

The poll, conducted Friday by Korea Survey Gallup Polls Ltd. at the request of the presidential office, showed that 87.1 percent of those polled approved of the presidential order.

Only 3.3 percent said they disapproved and 9.5 percent said they did not know.

Some 1,058 men and women, aged 20 or older, across the country were asked for their opinion on the real-name system by telephone. The margin of error was plus or minus 3.1 percent.

Some 44.2 percent said they thought the timing was right while 26.9 percent said it was too late and 18.8 percent said it came too soon. Some 10.1 percent replied they did not know or made no response.

Asked the possible influence of the real-name system on the political circle, 80.8 percent said it would be good, 3.2 percent said it would have a bad influence, and 7.5 percent said it would not make any difference.

On another subject, the people were asked whether it was a good idea to dismantle the former government-general building of the Japanese colonialists in the center of Seoul. Some 68.4 percent said it was a good decision while 11.9 percent said it was a bad one.

With regard to the cost of dismantling the Japanese colonial government building, 51 percent said part should be paid through a government budget and part by contributions from the people. About 30.2 percent said the entire expense should be borne by the government while 10.5 percent did not know and 8.3 percent said it should be carried out by contributions of the people.

### Says Full Reforms Have 'Only Begun'

*SK1408085693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, after a bombshell announcement just two days ago changing the country's entire financial system by banning all transactions under aliases, said Saturday reform package has only begun.

The reform drive has been successful and faster than expected, Kim said in an interview with English language daily KOREA HERALD on its 40th anniversary, "but full-fledged reforms have begun right now."

The president said he was certain the new real-name transaction system would help the national economy in the long run. On criticism that the new scheme will only bring economic chaos, Kim said "This is nothing but an allegation from people who are unhappy with the inception of the reform measure."

Kim announced immediate implementation of the real-name system Thursday for what he said aimed at breaking the age-old tie between political and business circles breeding corruption and at achieving economic justice.

It will eliminate slush funds, pave the way for clean politics and reward the hard-working citizens, he said.

Thorough preventive measures will minimize negative effects from the real-name system such as real estate price escalation and capital outflow to overseas, said kim.

On the North Korean nuclear issue, the president called international sanctions inevitable if Pyongyang persisted in refusing outside inspection on its suspected facilities.

But once the nuclear issue is resolved, Seoul will take "major steps" to promote inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, Kim said. An inter-Korean summit will take place naturally when the two sides recover mutual confidence, he said.

On possible questioning of fomer presidents on controversial Yulgok (military modernization) project, Kim repeated that his predecessors be left for history to judge.

### Measures Seen To Implement System

*SK1408011693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 93 p 1*

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The administration has come up with a series of extensive measures to implement the real-name financial transaction system, minimizing its potential negative effects which could lead to revolutionary changes in the financial market.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Yi Kyong-sik yesterday told reporters that checks against overseas

capital flight would be strengthened while monetary policy would be made more flexible to relieve small and medium companies, heavily dependent on curb loans, of financial difficulties.

"The real-name system may affect the financial and stock markets, cause financing difficulties for small and medium businesses, prompt speculation in land and trigger capital flight in the short term. We are taking steps to minimize these inevitable short-term bottlenecks," he said.

"But in the long term," the top economic decision-maker foresaw, "It will put impetus on economic growth as it is expected to channel underground money into the industrial sector."

The administration formed an across-the-board committee, headed by the vice finance minister and composed of 26 members, to cope with the backlash of the much-touted system in a follow-up to President Kim Yong-sam's blitz introduction of it in the form of an emergency decree Thursday evening.

A subcommittee was set up at the Finance Ministry to effectively implement the system, the highlight of the administration's reform policies, that was adopted 11 years after the legislation of a pertinent act which has gathered dust so far.

The presidential decree is more extensive than the existing law, which was virtually killed by the former, in the scope of transactions subject to the real-name requirement and more punitive against violators for "full, thorough execution of the system by closing all loopholes," the deputy premier explained.

Deposits made using borrowed or false names amount to about 2,560 billion won at 1,050,000 accounts at all financial institutions at present.

But the transactions made by unidentified people are estimated at 3,290 billion won, over 30 percent of the total money supply, when certificates of deposit and long-term bonds, usually purchased using aliases, are taken into account.

Tax authorities have already started investigation on the financial sources of huge cash withdrawals in an attempt to stop the expected exodus of money from banks, economic ministry officials said.

For this purpose, banks will file reports on people drawing 30 million won or more from their accounts over the next two months during which deposits will have to be made using real names. The Bank of Korea, is monitoring the financial flows at all banks and non-bank financial institutions.

The Office of National Tax Administration, in cooperation with the Home and Construction Ministries, is launching large-scale tax probes on about 30,000 people, who made enormous speculative investments in land in the past, to stem the tide of money from financial institutions to "unproductive" land purchases.

## Order Affects Political Circles

*SK1408012193 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 93 p 2*

[By staff reporter Yi Sung-yol]

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam's surprise emergency order Thursday night that all forms of financial transactions be made only under real names hit the political circles hard.

The presidential emergency order, described as "the revolutionary reform," is also expected to cause repercussions in months to come.

It is widely believed that the new system will eventually help bring about clean politics and economic justice, which will likely reduce corruption and change the dubious links between political parties and business tycoons. During the presidential campaign last December, Kim promised an early implementation of the real-name financial transaction system, which the two preceding governments failed to do.

If the government should decide to trace "hot money" and prosecute their real owners for possible financial misdeeds, the real-name system will have a revolutionary effect on, among other things, members of the political circle.

First of all, political funds, which in the past were usually passed around under the table, could stop flowing.

Most, if not all, slush funds or illegal contributions that had been tucked away by politicians and political parties will now be exposed for all to see.

It has been assumed that many politicians or nouveau riches have more than one bank account under false names or under the names of other persons. The real-name system, which bans withdrawal of money from financial institutions under a false name, is aimed at tracing the sources of such money and imposing taxes on anonymous funds.

The currently active politicians are not the only ones who were shocked by the promulgation of the new system. It will also affect those who manage or used to manage political funds, and could possibly include former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

It is an open secret that the former Presidents received billions of won of political money from business tycoons, as Chong Chu-yong, the tycoon of the Hyundai Business Group, once testified before a National Assembly hearing.

Keen interest is being paid as to whether Chon and No have financial assets under false names, and if so, how much.

Under the presidential emergency order, holders of financial assets under aliases must register their real names within the coming two months, and a penalty up to 60 percent of the financial assets will be levied on those converting aliases to real names after the two-month deadline.

The presidential emergency order had an element of surprise as it came one day after the government closed the registration of personal assets of high-ranking public officials.

It is obvious that officials who tucked away money under assumed names and did not register it with the government will now have to face scrutiny and possibly legal actions.

It is often said that quite a number of politicians hold bank accounts under false names, unregistered bonds, and transferable bank certificates. If this is true, their assets will be exposed under the new system.

Some lawmakers may have to give up their seats in the National Assembly, as some of their colleagues were forced to do so in the wake of public disclosure of their assets in March in the so-called "property scandal."

Rep. Kang Sam-chae, a reform-minded legislator of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) said that "when the flow of money to the political circle changes this much, it could only mean there will be a considerable reform in politics."

The DLP and the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) yesterday agreed to open a five-day special National Assembly session Monday to approve the presidential emergency order.

Under the Constitution, the National Assembly cannot modify the emergency order, it can only pass or reject it.

Political analyzers expected the National Assembly to approve the presidential order.

Officials at the National Assembly said that in order to approve the presidential order, the 299-seat unicameral legislature had to muster a simple majority attendance of lawmakers to deliberate the order and that passage required a simple majority approval of those present.

## Burma

### Thai Delegates Visit Mandalay, Pagan, Keng Tung

*BK1608103393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Excerpts] A goodwill delegation led by Thai Defense Minister General Wichit Sukmak, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister U Nyunt Swe and Thai Ambassador Mr. Wirasak Futrakun, left Yangon [Rangoon] aboard a special plane on the morning on 14 August. They arrived at Mandalay airport at 0940.

The delegation was welcomed by Brigadier General Kyaw Than, chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Central Military Command; Deputy Commander Colonel Aung Khin; and commanding officers. [passage omitted on delegation visiting pagodas]

After a luncheon in honor of the minister and his delegation, hosted by Brig. Gen. Kyaw Than at the Pyigyimon Phaungdaw, the delegation left Mandalay by special plane and flew to Pagan-Nyaung-u airport.

They were welcomed at the airport by Colonel Ye Myint, commander of the No. 101 Light Infantry Division; Col. Maung Par, chairman of the Magwe Division Law and Order Restoration Council and tactical commander of the Central Military Command; and responsible personnel. [passage omitted on delegation visiting archaeological sites in Pagan]

In the evening, Col. Ye Myint hosted a dinner at the Thiripyitsaya Hotel in honor of the defense minister and his delegation.

The defense minister and his delegation left Pagan-Nyaung-u airport by special plane this morning and arrived in Keng Tung at 0900. They were welcomed by Col. Kyaw Win, regional commander and chairman of the East Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council, and department heads. [passage omitted on delegation visiting pagodas and border region development schools]

They visited Keng Tung golf course after a luncheon in honor of the visiting minister and delegation hosted at (Taung Thontha) by Col. Kyaw Win. The delegation then left Keng Tung and arrived in Yangon in the evening.

### Public Service Delegates Present Reports

*BK1308154193 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1530 GMT 12 Aug 93*

["Excerpts" of the reports of U Win Zaw Nyunt, U Hkun Ba Yin, Lieutenant Colonel Zaw Win, U Kyaw Aye, Brigadier General Win Hlaing, Colonel Thein Ngwe, Daw Khin Than Tin, and U Tun Shwe from the public service personnel delegate group presented at the plenary session of the National Convention held at the President's House compound in Rangoon on 11 August—recorded]

[Excerpts] [U Win Zaw Nyunt] [passage omitted on role of military in the 1988 democratic uprising] A provision shall be included on the formation of the country as a union state. I shall continue to present suggestions that the present 14 states and divisions continue to exist as regions equal in status. [passage omitted on explanation of regions of equal status]

Mr. Chairman: I shall continue to present matters concerning the principle of granting self-administered areas in the regions as needed. A provision shall be made for granting self-administered areas in the regions as needed for the national races, who live in harmony, to carry out their community, social, culture, and traditional affairs.

Explanations had been given that the very basic concept is for all regions in Myanmar [Burma] not to secede from the union. It is true. The Union of Myanmar, which all the national races rely upon, came into being because of the unity of all the national races and the country will flourish in the future only if the union remains united and strong. Therefore for the union to be safe from the main danger of disintegration and deaths of innocent people, a provision shall be included that no regions, no self-administered areas, or any other areas in the union shall ever secede. [passage omitted on political system]

[U Hkum Ba Yin] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I am national convention delegate U Hkum Ba Yin from the public service personnel delegate group. I shall discuss the principle concerning the head of state. In our country, depending on the changes in the political situation and the living standards of the national races, we must consider in detail how a president should be elected. These will be discussed in details when the chapter on the presidency arises. A provision should be included that the head of state is the president. The president, who is going to lead the whole country, shall possess the necessary qualifications. The president needs to be honest and righteous in evaluating the country's absolute situation and basic needs in comparison with the world situation and to act effectively and swiftly to achieve success. As there is a need to make the right policies and programs, it is also equally important to implement them in the right way and if it is not the right way, to immediately right the wrong.

Next, I would like to present why the president needs to be well versed and experienced in politics, economics, administration, and defense matters. [passage omitted on leadership problems facing the president concerning politics, economics, administration, and defense matters]

Mr. Chairman: The president should be a citizen born of parents belonging to the national races and being citizens loyal to the country. You will love your own kind only when you are of pure race. There can be loyalty only if

you love your own kind, and you will strive for the benefit of your people only if there is loyalty. [passage omitted on explanations about colonialism]

Our delegate group suggest a provision should be made that not only shall the president have political, economical, administrative, and military experiences, but should be a citizen born of parents belonging to the national races and being citizens loyal to the country.

In accordance with our country's history and for genuine democracy and lawkapala [eternal] principles to flourish, we strongly urge to adopt a basic principle to have a separate and independent legislature, administration, and judiciary.

Mr. Chairman: I will continue to present the basic principle regarding the bicameral system in the legislative section, with one central legislative assembly representing the people and another equally representing the 14 states and divisions.

[Lt. Col. Zaw Win] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I, Lt. Col. Zaw Win, of the Defense Ministry from the public service personnel delegate group, will present the remaining part. [passage omitted with historical background on military involvement in the legislature]

A provision should be envisaged for the participation of military representatives, nominated by the commander in chief of the defense services, to be proportionately represented in the legislative assembly. The ratio of military representatives will be discussed in detail later at the chapter discussions. [passage omitted explaining the differences in the British and American systems regarding heads of state and executive power]

Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates: If I have to summarize my explanations, the national convention that we are attending now is trying to prescribe the basic principles for drafting a firm constitution, and the first objective of the six national convention objectives is the non- disintegration of the union. Therefore, our future country will be a union state where the constitution rules. If the country becomes a union state, then there will be the three sovereign powers and they will have to be shared and distributed. That is why, concerning the use of administrative power, instead of using a prime ministership system where the three sovereign powers are not shared, a presidential system where the three sovereign powers are shared should be used. Only then will the president be able to work efficiently for the benefit of the state and the people. The country will also develop more with effective leadership.

That is why to exercise the administrative power of the country in line with international situations, our country's historical background, and the future state constitution, a provision on the presidential system of administration should be adopted.

I present this with a clean heart and goodwill, and with the view of benefiting the country and the people.

[U Kyaw Aye] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I am U Kyaw Aye from the public service personnel delegate group. I will present the fourth part of the report of the public service personnel delegate group. [passage omitted on the emergence of the defense services and its involvement in national politics]

A provision should be adopted for the defense services to continue to play a leading role to lead the people in carrying out the three national objectives [non-disintegration of the union, non-disintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of national sovereignty] which are the fundamentals of national politics. [passage omitted on call for coordination with the defense services]

There should be a provision for the defense services, which has a very high tradition, to be able to hold deserving legislative and administrative responsibilities apart from the basic duties of defense and security. [passage omitted on reference to future discussions]

[Brigadier General Win Hlaing] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I am Brig. Gen. Win Hlaing from the public service personnel delegate group. [passage omitted on need to modernize Defense Services]

Taking a lesson from past experiences, all armed organizations in the country should be formed into an army of combined national forces [amyothar inarsugyi ye tat]. This combined force should be under the command of the commander in chief of the defense services only. That is why a provision should be included for the commander in chief of the defense services to be the head of all armed organizations in the country. [passage omitted on explanations of military affairs]

A provision should be made for the defense services to freely administer its own affairs. [passage omitted on points to safeguard constitution]

A provision should be provided granting full responsibility to the defense services to safeguard the constitution and the three national objectives.

[Colonel Thein Ngwe] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I am Col. Thein Ngwe from the public service personnel delegate group. [passage omitted on citizen's rights and explanations on emergency powers]

A provision should be included for the commander in chief of the defense services to take over and exercise state power in accordance with the provisions of the constitution when a nationwide emergency situation arises. [passage omitted on part of report dealing with merits of market-oriented economy, national economic policy and natural resources presented by Daw Khin Than Tin]

[U Tun Shwe] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, panel of chairmen, and national convention delegates. I am U Tun Shwe from the public service personnel delegate group. To summarize our report, the basic principles are:

1. The country shall be a union state.
2. To continue to divide the present 14 states and divisions as regions equal in status.
3. To grant suitable self-administered areas in the regions as needed.
4. No regions, no self-administered areas, or any other areas in the union shall ever secede.
5. Perpetuation of national sovereignty.
6. The political system of the country shall be a genuine multiparty democracy system.
7. The land, sea, and air boundary of the state shall be the boundary that exists on the the day this constitution is approved.
8. The head of state shall be the president.
9. The president shall have political, economic, administrative, and military experience, and shall be a citizen born of both parents who belong to the national races and are citizens loyal to the country.
10. The president shall be elected by an electoral college.
11. To have and exercise as far as possible a separate and independent legislature, administration, and judiciary.
12. To use a bicameral system with one central parliament representing the people and another equally representing the 14 states and divisions.
13. To have a legislative assembly in all 14 regions.
14. To proportionately include military representatives nominated by the commander in chief of the defense services in the legislative assemblies.
15. To implement the presidential system of administration.
16. Public service personnel shall not be engaged in party politics, and the state shall made necessary arrangements to provide food, clothing, and shelter needs of public service personnel and the welfare of retired public service personnel.
17. To judge and pass judgment according to law. To give the legal right to appeal and defend. To have an open court system apart from those restricted by law.
18. No criminal law shall be retroactive, and no punishment that degrades human dignity shall be prescribed.
19. In the judiciary system, there shall be a union central court at the central level, regional courts in every region, and courts in self-administered areas [siyinsu], districts and townships.
20. To have (?one constitutional court).
21. For the defense services to continue having a primary role to lead the people in carrying out the three national objectives.
22. For the defense services to be able to hold deserving legislative and administrative responsibilities apart from the basic duties of defense and security.
23. To build the defense services into one strong and modern force.
24. The commander in chief of the defense services shall be the head of all armed organizations in the country.
25. For the defense services to freely administer its own affairs.
26. The defense services shall be able to act for the participation of the entire populace in building a strong defense force.
27. To grant full responsibility to the defense services to safeguard the constitution and the three national objectives.
28. All citizens regardless of race, religion, class, or gender shall be equal in the eyes of the law and shall have the right to vote and stand for election in accordance with the constitution and other concerned laws. Citizens shall have the right to equally and fully enjoy the fruits of their labor. They shall also have full rights in accordance with the lawkapala [eternal] principles of freedom, equality, and justice and democratic rights. Citizens shall have the right to dwell in any region in Myanmar, the right to legally earn a living, and to abide all laws and regulations. Citizens of legal age shall have the responsibility to serve in the defense services by law. Citizens shall pay legal taxes.
29. To grant permission to form political parties beneficial to the country.
30. To have regional emergency measures to allow the defense services to safeguard the country in emergency situations.
31. To allow the commander in chief of the defense services to take over and exercise the state power in emergencies which threatened the three national objectives.
32. To implement market-oriented economic system.
33. The state shall be the owner of all natural resources and the land, sea, and air above the country.
34. The state shall manage the extraction of all natural resources.
35. The state shall coordinate production, distribution, investment, and economic stability.
36. To bring about national economy by promoting production and exports and other commercial matters.
37. The state shall provide as much as possible the technology, capital, machinery, and raw materials to improve agriculture.
38. The state shall organize a modern education system including vocational trainings beneficial to the state.
39. The state shall improve the public health standards.
40. The state shall promote and safeguard national culture.
41. All citizens, regardless of race and class, have the right to freedom of belief but shall not use religion for political gain.
42. The state shall always practice an independent, active, and non-aligned foreign policy and good neighborliness.
43. The state shall try to bridge the gap between the developments of the national races.
44. The state shall defend the rights of the peasants and workers.
45. The state shall work for the patriotism and development of the youth.
46. Women shall have equal rights as men.

47. The state shall provide for disabled servicemen, take care of families of those killed in action, and orphans of war.
48. These basic principles, once they are prescribed by the legislative assemblies, shall be adhered to. These basic principles are considered directives concerning the definitions of provisions in the constitution and other laws.

With this, I conclude my report. [applause]

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Singapore

### News Coverage by Western, Asian Media Viewed

*BK1408150293 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Aug 93 p 34*

[Editorial: "Asia Through A Glass Darkly"]

[Text] Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has revived an old controversy by accusing the Western media of bias in reporting Asia. Whether the Malaysian prime minister is justified in going on to complain that the "main idea is how to create friction and instability" so that Western businessmen need not fear competition from Asians, is a different matter. But even without this degree of cynical calculation, the European and American media often succeed in presenting a distorted picture of distant societies. This insensitivity to Third World concerns is rooted partly in the West's historical role in Asia and Africa, and partly, too, in a simplistic world view that makes it virtually impossible for even the most reputed institutions of the Western media to separate professional obligations from national interests. Yet another reason can be cited. The mass circulation on which the media depend for their survival implies catering to society's lowest common denominator where lack of information goes hand in hand with lack of interest. There is no market at this level for sophisticated coverage. In the outcome, Asian and African situations are frequently depicted in terms of tired, and even objectionable, stereotypes that bear little or no relation to reality.

To add insult to injury, this blend of expediency and prejudice is often camouflaged in a peculiarly Western brand of sanctimoniousness. Western nations, especially Britain, have foisted a whole lexicon of myths on the developing world. It was dinned into us that news is sacred, comment is free. Today's favourite dictum is that news knows no frontiers. These are highly laudable sentiments, and would have been even more so if they had enjoyed universal application. But a close examination of what American and Europeran journalists write about Asian situations strengthens the suspicion that the authors of these pious exhortations seldom take the trouble to live up to them. Perhaps they employ a more objective yardstick when reporting events in Europe and the United States. But a recent complaint by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was a reminder that Africa feels just as deeply about misrepresentation in the Western media. The Third World might have ignored this manifestation of the West's political and psychological shortcomings if biased reporting had not presented certain very real threats. First, there is always the danger of an adverse impact on those who are able to influence the flow of trade and economic relations in general. Secondly, such are the global lines of communication that one developing nation is often forced to view another, even a neighbour, through the refracting prism of a Western news agency.

Asians and Africans have been concerned about this problem since the 70s. But efforts to provide a corrective have so far suffered from a fatal drawback: the Non-Aligned Nations Movement, which addressed the problem, envisaged the solution in terms of a thinly disguised government-to-government network. Not only did this arouse justified fears of propaganda being passed off as news, but, what may be infinitely worse, the end product was far from competitive. There is certainly a need to present an Asian perspective. But this can never mean that professionalism should be sacrificed at the altar of patriotism or narrow nationalism. Nor does it relieve Third World governments of the responsibility of ensuring that the objectivity they seek in the Western media is not denied to their domestic constituents who have as much right to the unvarnished truth. If an Asian alternative to such organs as Reuters, the BBC or CNN is to succeed it must compete with them on their terms. That means that the Asian media must be reliable, they must be attractive and they must be commercially viable. All of which points to the need for a vigorous private sector thrust in the dissemination of news so that, in time to come, even the Western media find it rewarding to draw on Afro-Asian sources for news of Asia and Africa. Modern technology and the free flow of information are on Asia's side.

## Cambodia

### Ranariddh, Hun Sen Return From Thailand 15 Aug

*BK1508120093 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] At 1630 on 15 August, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], and delegation safely arrived in Phnom Penh after a four-day official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. This was the second official visit to countries sharing a border with Cambodia since the establishment of the PNGC.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong international airport were H.E. Keat Chhon, PNGC deputy prime minister; H.E. Ung Phan, PNGC deputy prime minister; H.E. Ing Kiet, PNGC state minister; H.E. Van Molivan,

PNGC state minister; and excellency high ranking government officials. H.E. Charge d'Affaires of the Thai Embassy and diplomats of friendly countries were also present.

## Correction to KR Report on Vietnamese Settlers

*BK0708053293*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Vietnamese Said Arriving in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat," published in the 5 August East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 27:

Second column, last paragraph, last sentence make read: ...will. [passage omitted] [new graf]

Just wait. In one or two more years, the number of Vietnamese in Cambodia will be 5, 6, 7 million, equaling the number of the Cambodian people. This will become a great issue for the survival of our Cambodian country and people. Therefore, this issue of Vietnamese nationals is a serious threat; it is a greater threat than ever before to the survival of the Cambodian nation, people, and race. For one thing, the state authority Vietnam has set up since 1979 is still oppressing the Cambodian people and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] who nearly cannot breathe. For another, troops and police set up by Vietnam in 1979 with Vietnamese people everywhere have been going after the Cambodian people and FUNCINPEC daily. There are also 3 million Vietnamese already in place.

Therefore, the entire Cambodian people do indeed need national reconciliation in accordance with the Prince Father's plan so that there is a powerful force to solve the issue of old and new Vietnamese and so that our nation will not become a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam] through ánnexation by Vietnamese nationals the way a snake swallows a frog. (providing omitted passage)

## Correction to 'Murder Squad' Targeting FUNCINPEC

*BK0708064293*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SRV 'Murder Squad' Said Targeting FUNCINPEC":

Column one, last graf, last sentence make read: ...manner. [passage omitted] [new graf]

Presently, FUNCINPEC members and many hundreds of people who supported FUNCINPEC during the election have asked to stay with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. These compatriots say that they are very angry. Earlier they had hoped that when FUNCINPEC won the election this party would organize the country so that the people can peacefully earn their living the way it was in the Prince Father's era. However, after FUNCINPEC won the election, FUNCINPEC members and those who voted for FUNCINPEC have instead become victims; their blood has been spilled; they have been killed daily. As for Vietnam's puppets, who lost the election, they have become arrogant and have attacked everyone at will.

These compatriots say that this is not because the handful of puppets, Vietnam's out-and-out lackeys, are strong. This handful of Vietnam's puppets were just like rats in their holes immediately after they lost the election. The main issue was that Vietnam and a number of bad elements and allies did not let FINCINPEC win. Vietnam remains in control of all ministries and services, particularly the ministries in charge of troops and police. These compatriots further say that to their knowledge, in the major ministries such as the Ministries of National Defense and Interior and Security, Vietnam openly lets FUNCINPEC and the puppets be in charge. However, secretly, Vietnam has a secret department in which Vietnamese cadres are in control and in command giving orders to their troops and police. This Vietnamese department is called Department 900 in Phnom Penh, and only a few of Vietnam's out-and-out puppet leaders have access to it.

In military regions and in the provinces all Vietnamese forces and Vietnam's state authority network remain intact and they are everywhere. This is how they attack and nearly decimate FUNCINPEC and the citizens who voted for FUNCINPEC in the provinces. These compatriots believe that not only Prince Norodom Ranariddh and the FUNCINPEC Party, but FUNCINPEC leaders and members are also constantly pressured by Vietnamese forces that Vietnam has set up. Those who kill FUNCINPEC members are Vietnamese and Vietnam's out-and-out puppets and lackeys. They have relentlessly been attacking FUNCINPEC. The state authority Vietnam set up in 1979 remains intact. Old Vietnamese aggressors are still there; new Vietnamese have been brought in daily. There are millions of them now.

Compatriot FUNCINPEC members and supporters say they will not return home because presently there is nothing to guarantee people's lives. Hope had been placed in UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]; however, this has proved useless. UNTAC has instead helped the Vietnamese aggressors to further kill Cambodians. Therefore, one must rely on one's own countrymen. [Words indistinct] rely on Democratic Kampuchea, who used to work together and struggled against the Vietnamese aggressors for a long time.

(?In sum), FUNCINPEC and the people who have been hunted down by Vietnam and its puppets have insistently asked that Democratic Kampuchea provide weapons to them so they can defend themselves against these murderers, who have been set up by Vietnam, until the time FUNCINPEC has the right to organize a nationwide national government with a national salvation army comprising Democratic Kampuchea in accordance with the national reconciliation plan of the Prince Father.

### Correction to Officers Dying in Kompong Thom Mutiny

*BK0708071493*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "13 Officers Said Killed in Kompong Thom Mutiny," published in the 6 August East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 29:

Column two, last graf, last sentence make read: ...troops and police] [new graf]

Earlier, the Cambodian people were 100 percent owners of the land, water, and forests. However, now they are nearly empty-handed. The Vietnamese have taken between 80 and 90 percent; only 10 percent remains for Cambodians. Nearly all of this 10 percent is plundered by the cruel state authority, Vietnam's puppets.

These compatriot puppet soldiers have received accurate information that many of their parents and relatives, who are FUNCINPEC members and who voted for FUNCINPEC, have been executed, murdered, and dispersed. Tens of thousands of them have taken refuge with Democratic Kampuchea. So, for these compatriots, is there any point in continuing to serve Vietnam and the puppet leaders? If they continue to serve Vietnam and the cruel puppets, this is collaboration in speeding up the process to let Vietnam annex the Cambodian nation, territory, and race and make it into a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

For this reason, compatriot Cambodian soldiers in Regiment 96 in Kompong Thom decided to attack the Vietnamese and the puppet leaders in Kompong Thom town to make up for their past mistake of serving the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets and lackeys. Afterward, these compatriots, former puppet troops, fled Kompong Thom town and joined our people to be a force promoting national reconciliation in accordance with the Prince Father's plan and to contribute to solving the issue of Vietnam's aggression, expansion, and race extermination. (providing omitted passage)

## Philippines

### General Amnesty To Include Killers of Rowe

*HK1608032293 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Aug 93*

[Text] The alleged assassins of U.S. Army Col James Rowe will be covered by the amnesty program being considered by the government despite "legal" objections posed by Washington.

A foreign affairs official, who asked not to be named, yesterday said Philippine embassy officials in Washington had impressed on the U.S. State Department that President Ramos could not enforce an amnesty proclamation that would specifically exclude the killers of Rowe.

Rowe, a veteran of the Vietnam War and former head of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (Jusmag) based in Quezon City, was gunned down by suspected communist hitmen in 1989. He was supposed to enjoy diplomatic status at the time of his death.

"We have told them that we need it (general amnesty) to have a credible peace package," the official said.

Meanwhile, former president Corazon Aquino warned against amnesty for military rebels who mounted seven coup attempts against her.

At the same time, she said the Ramos government was ready for the return of the remains of the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos who died in exile in Hawaii where he fled after a civilian-military uprising in 1986.

"I have not heard anybody saying among them that they are sorry," Mrs Aquino said of the military rebels in an interview. She blamed the failed coups, including two bloody ones which killed more than 350 people and scared off investors, for setting back the economy and increasing poverty.

Her handpicked successor, Mr Ramos, a retired general who crushed the revolts, has offered political settlements including an amnesty to military, communist and Muslim rebels. The U.S. government has officially requested the Philippine government not to grant amnesty to the killers of Rowe, warning that it would be a violation of the Vienna Convention to which the Philippines is a signatory. Under the convention, host-countries are supposed to ensure the safety of every diplomat.

The NUC [National Unification Commission] has recommended a general and unconditional amnesty to members of all rebel groups but it did not make any specific recommendation on Rowe's assassins.

In recommending a general and unconditional amnesty for all rebels, the NUC stressed that parties interested in chailenging the grant of amnesty to any rebel must do so before the National Amnesty Commission (NAC). Petitioners, however, would have to prove that the crime committed by the defendant had nothing to do with his political beliefs.

Foreign affairs officials said the State Department had yet to comment on the Philippine government's position. But they expressed fears that the U.S. Congress might not take the government's line sitting down and exert pressure on Manila to reverse its decision. So far, the Executive has yet to firm up the amnesty program it would endorse soon to Congress. Sen Rodolfo Biazon yesterday told Palace reporters that some government officials were opposing the NUC proposal for a general and unconditional amnesty.

### Ramos Orders Information Groups for Peace Talks

*HK1608043093 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has ordered Press Secretary Jesus Sison to form an information group in each government negotiating panel in order to counteract any disinformation campaign regarding the peace process. Sison has said the information groups' members might come from the Philippine Information Agency. President Ramos first mentioned the proposal to form information groups when he met with members of the National Amnesty Commission and the heads of Congress.

### Second Quarter Foreign Borrowings Amount Noted

*HK1608023693 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Aug 93 p 17*

[Report by Margie Quimpo-Espino]

[Text] The Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] and the National Power Corp. were the biggest borrowers of foreign loans during the second quarter of the year. A report released by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas [Central Bank of the Philippines] showed that the Monetary Board, its policy-making body, approved $382.7-million worth of public sector foreign loans from April to June this year. Of this amount, DBP accounted for almost half or 47.9 percent at $183.4 million. The loan is set to be used for relending to priority projects.

Napocor borrowed $78.3 million or 20.5 percent of the total. The loan is to be used to finance power and energy development projects. The balance of the loans were used for the importation of crude oil and petroleum products, totalling $55 million, and manufacturing activities, amounting to $8.5 million. There were no approvals for multilateral loans such as those from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and suppliers' credits during the period.

Of the $382.7-million worth of loans incurred during the second quarter, the bulk or 86 percent consisted of medium- and long-term loans while the balance of $55 million were short-term credits. About $300 million or almost 70 percent of the total loans came from bilateral sources, in particular, Japan and Germany. Japan lent $225 million while Germany extended $76.6 million. Loans from banks and financial institutions amounted to $81.1 million.

As of the first quarter of the year the country's foreign debts reached $33 billion, or a more than $1 billion increase over the $31.9 billion level last February. The Philippines allots about 35 percent of its national budget for debt payments—both foreign and domestic. Local debts total more than P500 [Philippine peso] billion. The government is trying to work out ways to reduce its debt burden and channel the allotments for health and education.

## Thailand

### Minister Views U.S. Demands on Drug Patents

*BK1408030793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Aug 93 p A4*

[Text] Thailand will not fully comply with US demands that American patent holders be granted exclusive rights to sell new drugs here, Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchphak said yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee, Suphachai said Thailand will grant so-called "pipeline" protection for new drugs for up to five years only. The US has asked that such drugs be protected for seven to 10 years.

He said further talks will be held with US officials, who have been informed of Thailand's position and who are expected to consult with American firms on the issue.

The US Trade Representative Office in April placed Thailand on its priority foreign country (PFC) watchlist out of concern over copyright violations and deficiencies in Thai patent laws.

The protection of pipeline drugs is among a number of issues in Thai-US trade relations. Suphachai insisted that Thailand will use executive authority to provide five years of protection for new drugs.

"Thailand will be as flexible as possible, though it has to bargain to minimize the impact and be consistent with guidelines," Suphachai said.

"Both need more time to be solved," he added.

Meanwhile, the international trade policy committee has agreed to cut the tax on foreign movies from the current rate of Bt30 per metre. The matter will go to the tariffs committee, which will have to consult with the Commerce Ministry on the extent of the reduction, taking into consideration the rates applied in other Asean and Asian countries.

Suphachai said the proposal will be submitted to the Cabinet on Aug 24 for consideration. "The Thai rate is high but not likely to be brought to zero," Suphachai said.

The committee does not want to hurt the domestic film industry, which should benefit from the lower import duty on film and equipment, he said. The committee believes that the tax cut will not encourage more people to watch Thai films.

## Officials Doubtful About U.S. Tariff Cut Offer

*BK1408124593 Bangkok PRACHACHAT THURAKIT in Thai 15-18 Aug 93 pp 1,4*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry source, responding to a report that the U.S. has offered to reduce import duties on woven fabric in exchange for Thailand's reduction of import tariff on exposed films, has told PRACHACHAT THURAKIT that concern has been expressed by those involved in the special 301 trade negotiations. The concern is whether the agreement reached by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena and U.S. officials would mean a reduction of tariffs by both sides under the GATT framework, or whether Thailand would be forced to unilaterally reduce tariffs on exposed film under a bilateral agreement, while the U.S. reduction of import tariffs on woven fabric would come under the GATT framework. The report of the agreement has emerged from the Thai-U.S. trade talks held in Geneva on 2 August between the Thai official team led by the permanent secretary and the U.S. delegation.

The source said the Geneva talks were a continuation of the 26-28 July U.S.-Thai trade negotiation in Washington D.C. between the commerce permanent secretary and Deputy USTR [US Trade Representative] Robert Cassidy. The talks which were on intellectual property rights under U.S. Section 301, were led by Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak and U.S. Michael Kantor.

The source said: "During the negotiation in Washington D.C., the U.S. Trade Representative referred to a May letter he received from Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon. In the letter, the Thai Government pledged to make its best efforts to reduce duties on movies imported from the U.S. The U.S. considers this a countermeasure against copyright piracy through the reduction of the price of copyrighted products. Phatchara Itsarasena, in his capacity as the leader of the Thai team, reportedly refused to acknowledge Uthai's letter. Instead, he proposed that the issue of tariffs on imported films be negotiated under the GATT framework, which means an offer for bilateral tariff reductions at talks in Geneva."

In this connection, the Thai and U.S. delegation held talks in Geneva under the auspices of the GATT multilateral trade talks. There, the U.S. proposed that Thailand reduce duties on imported exposed films from the current rate of 30 baht per meter to the same level charged by Thailand's neighbors. Meanwhile, the U.S. delegation offered to reduce the tariffs on synthetic woven fabric or H.S.5497.2000, which is subjected to 17 percent duty.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. delegation did not mention the H.S. number for exposed film, whose tariff the U.S. wants Thailand to reduce. At the same time, it also did not mention the category of woven fabric for which tariff cuts had been proposed, but cited H.S. number 5407.2000 instead.

Officials of the trade talks want to know when both Thailand and the U.S. want the tariff reductions to start, since any advantage or disadvantage held from the Phatchara talks remains. If the reduction is to be made under the GATT framework, this must wait until the conclusion of the GATT negotiations which is still not within sight. Meanwhile, the USTR wants an immediate reduction of exposed films by Thailand. He has made that a condition of the Special 301 that Thailand must reduce the tariff to a point that is satisfactory to the U.S. by 30 days or 31 August, in order to be removed from the status of PFC [Priority Foreign Country] on the U.S. watchlist.

"There was fear among Thai officials caused by those confusing U.S. conditions. It looks as if the U.S wants Thailand to immediately reduce tariff on imported films under a bilateral agreement, while the tariff reduction of woven fabric would be made under the GATT agreement. That means Thailand will have to cut the tariff on imported films by 31 August, while the U.S. can wait for the conclusion of the GATT conference based on the agreement reached with the Thai delegation led by Phatchara Itsarasena," the source said.

During the Geneva discussions, the U.S. delegation used the following words to explain its offer: "The U.S. collects duty of 17 percent on Thai woven fabric or H.S.5407.2000. Now it has proposed a reduction of 15 percent under the GATT framework in exchange for Thailand's move. The U.S. offers to reduce duties on woven fabic to zero on condition that Thailand reduces the duties on imported films at the rate satisfactory to the U.S." The U.S. statement can be interpreted as: 1) the U.S. links the reduction of tariff on woven fabric with GATT as it proposed a reduction of 15 percent as proposed by GATT; 2) the U.S. would reduce tariff on woven fabric to zero only if Thailand manages to cut duties on imported films to a rate that is satisfactory to the U.S.

For Thai officials, that means Thailand will have to make the first move, which means cutting the duty to zero or close to zero. Only then will the U.S. reduce tariff on woven fabric. Or it could also mean that the U.S. would only reduce the tariff for Thailand when the Uruguay Round is over.

## Cambodian Delegation Continues Visit Activities

### Bilateral Issues Open Talks

*BK1308132793 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] At 1000 at Government House, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai led the Thai delegates in an official full-delegation meeting with the official delegation of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia. The prime minister said he is confident that the Provisional National Government of Cambodia will be able to create unity and reconstruct the country. Prince Norodom

Ranariddh said that the current Cambodian Government is the product of the genuine wishes of the Cambodian people, and it will carry out national development in the direction that complies with the principles practiced by democratic countries. He thanked Thailand, particularly the king and queen, for caring for the Cambodian people during their political refuge on Thai territory. These Cambodian refugees have since returned home.

Both delegations discussed important political and economic issues and cooperation in such fields as fishing and aviation. Both sides will assign officials to work out these matters in detail.

The prime minister emphasized the importance he attaches to the neighboring countries. He wishes to see advancement and development in Cambodia, which will directly affect the happiness of people and countries in the region.

## Investment, Border Cooperation Viewed

*BK1408022793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 93 p 7*

[Text] Cambodia's Co-Presidents Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen agreed yesterday to establish a mechanism to co-ordinate investment cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia, government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa said.

Mr Aphisit also said during a press conference for the foreign media that Cambodia feels the opening of border crossings will help reduce crime.

The two sides agreed to step up cooperation against banditry and other illegal activities to ensure peace and stability along the Thai-Cambodian border, Mr Aphisit said.

"The meeting agreed in principle that there should be a joint border patrol teams to prevent this happening and closely monitor the issue but details will be discussed later," said Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

He said there was no mention about Thai-Cambodian border demarcation as announced by Prince Norodom Ranariddh during his election campaign.

But both countries agreed to cooperate on sharing natural resources under sea including gas and energy supplies on the basis of equal benefit.

The meeting did not discuss their internal politics but both sides reaffirmed their full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country.

The co-presidents said the provisional government of Cambodia is working towards national reconciliation and still leaves the door open for the Khmer Rouge's participation, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said.

"If the Khmer Rouge follows the 1991 Paris Peace Accord and ceasefire, then the problems will be resolved and national reconciliation will be restored," Sqn-Ldr Prasong said.

The Cambodian co-presidents expressed gratitude to the Thai Government for the repair and restoration of Highway Route 5 between Poi Pet and Si Sophon which Cambodia will confirm the date for its opening ceremony later, said Mr Aphisit.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said they also seek Thai co-operation in the repair and restoration of Highway Route 18 from Dantong to Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province, and a road from O-Smach to Ampil district, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey province, as well as a railway line from Poi Pet to Si Sophon.

Prime Minister Chuan agreed in principle and is to instruct concerned parties or the military to consider the request in detail.

They also made requests for military uniforms, small patrol aircraft and the establishment of a military training centre, but Prime Minister Chuan only agreed in principle to the first request, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said.

Mr Chuan also accepted in principle the requests for co-operation on public health, construction of a hospital in Samrong and a public health training centre in Ampil.

The Prime Minister has accepted an invitation for his official visit to Cambodia.

## Cambodians on Log Ban Cooperation

*BK1408025193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Aug 93 p A4*

[Text] Cambodia's leaders have reaffirmed that their interim government will honour all contracts Thai businessmen have signed with Cambodian factions, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Prasong said visiting co-premiers Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen however informed Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday that any future contracts should be made with the new government to be formed after the constitution is written and adopted.

"However, when the legitimate government takes office all contracts would be transferred to the care of the new government," he said.

The visiting leaders met Chuan for three hours of talks yesterday.

Prasong, who also attended the talks, said however the Cambodians had refused to lift the ban on log exports.

"The enforcement of the ban on logs will be continued because Cambodia's Supreme National Council still considers it necessary for the Cambodian environment," Prasong said.

Government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa told reporters that Chuan had given a reassurance that Thailand was ready to provide bilateral assistance, but would not interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs.

"The two co-premiers thanked Thai side for its past support for the peace process and said that Thailand could assist Cambodia by complying with the 1991 Paris Peace Agreement," the spokesman said.

He said Ranariddh and Hun Sen had praised the Thai government for fully complying with the ban on log exports, even thought it had been pressured by Thai loggers who had suffered financial losses as a result.

Yesterday's meeting was also attended by Deputy Defence Minister Maj Gen Sombat Rotphothong and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit and the Cambodian Deputy Defence Minister Tie Banh and Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut.

The three leaders agreed to joint patrols along the Thai-Cambodia border to curb increasing banditry, usually by Cambodians.

Prasong said the details would be discussed later.

The leaders endorsed the opening of permanent crossing points to boost mutual trade and communication, the first to be opened between Poipet in Prachin Buri's Aranyaprathet district and Sisophon.

Further talks will be held to determine the other crossing points.

Chuan agreed in principle to Cambodia's requests to help repair Highway Route 18 from Dantong to Sri Ambel of Koh Kong province and roads from O'Smach to Ampil and from Siem Reap to Oddar Meancheay province as well as the railway from Poipet to Sisophon.

Thailand would also provide scholarships in public health studies, medical care and education, Prasong said.

Aphisit guoted the co-premiers as saying that the doors were still open for the Khmer Rouge to join in the process of national reconciliation, but the guerrilla group would first have to agree to abide by the terms of the Paris accords.

## Chuan Reaffirms Stability Support

*BK1408021593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 93 p 7*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday expressed Thailand's determination to promote closer ties and understanding with Cambodia, as well as its readiness to help in the reconstruction of its neighbour in every way possible.

Mr Chuan made the statement in a speech at a dinner he hosted in honour of Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Mr Hun Sen, the visiting co- premiers of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia (PNGC) last night.

"I would like to affirm here that Thailand wishes to see a prosperous and stable Cambodia.

"Towards that goal, Thailand is prepared to give support in every way possible to the best of our capability," Mr Chuan said.

The prime minister said this visit by Prince Ranariddh and Mr Hun Sen marked the opening of a new era in the history of the relations and cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia which is based on equality and mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He also said his government has been encouraging increased cooperation at all levels, including governmental, in the private sector, and people to people.

At the private sector level, Mr Chuan said Thais were encouraged to play a constructive role in Cambodia, through the development of resources, management of natural resources through appropriate techniques, technology transfers, and equitable sharing of benefits, and the promotion of arts as well as cultural exchanges.

Mr Chuan also noted that Cambodia was currently in a crucial process of national rehabilitation, which would not only benefit the Cambodian people but would also contribute to regional stability.

He said there were two crucial conditions in order to achieve a peaceful and prosperous Cambodia: "The first is determination by all Cambodian factions to foster national reconciliation while giving the utmost regard to national interests.

"The second is assistance from the international community and the United Nations for Cambodia's rehabilitation," he said.

The prime minister also noted the drafting of the Cambodian constitution was "progressing smoothly within the framework of democracy and with harmonious cooperation from all Cambodian factions."

He expressed confidence the constitution will be completed on schedule and that it would satisfy the objectives, interests, and, most importantly, the desire of the Cambodian people for peace, stability, and prosperity.

"My government stands ready to render the appropriate cooperation to the best of our capability for Cambodia's well-being," said Mr Chuan.

Meanwhile, Prince Ranariddh told the dinner that the main objective of Cambodia was the reconstruction of its economy and the pursuit of peace, independence, neutrality, non-alignment and friendly relations with all countries.

"A new page in the history of Cambodia has now opened," he said.

He said for over two decades Cambodia was subjected to devastation as a result of political chaos and war.

"This ravaging war plunged the Cambodian people into untold sufferings. Almost all the national infrastructure was destroyed.

"The basis of the economy was annihilated, the PNGC has a very heavy burden to bear," he said.

Prince Ranariddh also said Cambodia and Thailand shared a common border and similar traditions and cultures.

He pledged Cambodia's utmost efforts to maintain and strengthen the good relations between the two countries.

"Cambodia, which has experienced a long and devastating war, is strongly committed to living in peace and supporting ASEAN's initiatives to create in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOPFAN) as well as its determination to remain a nuclear free zone.

### 13 Aug Communique Issued on Visit

*BK1408061793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Aug 93*

["Joint Communique;" dated 13 August—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of His Excellency [H.E.] Chuan Likphai, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from 12 to 15 August 1993.

2. During the visit to Thailand, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, accompanied by Princess Marie and Mrs. Bun Sam-hieng, called on the King and Queen. The cochairmen also visited many other important places in Bangkok and in Phuket Province.

3. The PNGC cochairmen held official talks with H.E. Chuan Likphai on 13 August at Government House. Present at the meeting from the Thai side were: H.E. Prasong Sunsiri and many high ranking officials; and on the Cambodian side, Prince Norodom Sirivut, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and many other high ranking officials. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

4. The Thai side welcomed the first official visit to Thailand by the PNGC cochairmen which contributes to expanding and consolidating the already close neighborly relations between Thailand and Cambodia. The Thai side also congratulated Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen for the establishment of the PNGC and their appointment as PNGC cochairmen.

The Thai side informed the Cambodian side that it has been encouraged by the establishment of the PNGC, which is a basis for creating peace in Cambodia. It also expressed full support for the PNGC in carrying on the implementation of the peace process and in its efforts to work toward national reconciliation.

5. The two sides expressed high admiration for His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, in his role to unify the Cambodian people and to bring about genuine national reconciliation as well as peace and progress to Cambodia.

6. The Cambodian side praised the constructive role of Thailand in support of the Cambodian peace process. The Cambodian side informed the Thai delegation about the latest developments and efforts aimed at achieving durable peace and national reconciliation.

7. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the current situation of relations between the two countries. The two sides reaffirmed their full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides agreed that close relations, friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness will respond to the interests of the two nations and contribute to peace, prosperity, and stability in Southeast Asia.

8. The two sides share the view that there is great potential for strengthening and expanding relations between the two countries and affirmed their determination to concretely promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation, particularly trade, investment, tourism, agriculture, education, civil aviation, fisheries, and energy.

To expand economic cooperation the two sides agreed to respect the legal trade contracts Thai businessmen have signed with the Cambodian side and which Cambodian businessmen have signed with the Thai side. To promote trade and relations between people in the two countries, the two sides agreed to speed up the opening of permanent border passes between Thailand and Cambodia after preparations are made and in appropriate conditions.

In the immediate future, the two sides agreed to promote cooperation against banditry, robbery, and all illegal activities in order to provide and ensure a peaceful and stable situation along the Cambodian-Thai border.

9. The Thai side reaffirmed its resolute desire to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. The Cambodian side expressed gratitude to the Royal Thai Government for the repair and rehabilitation of the Poipet-Sisophon stretch of National Route 5 and the construction of three Thai-Cambodian friendship schools in Nimit, Poipet, and Vat Phnum Da in Battambang Province, Cambodia.

The Cambodian side will confirm the date of the inauguration of this road which will be presided over by the prime ministers of the two countries. The Cambodian side also expressed its intention to seek cooperation from the Thai side for the repair of National Route 18 from Dang Tong to Sre Ambel in Koh Kong Province, the road from O Smach to Ampil in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and the segment of the railway line from Poipet to Sisophon in Battambang Province.

The Thai side affirmed its readines to study the above proposals of the Cambodian side.

10. In response to Cambodian proposals, the Thai side agreed to positively examine the possibility of providing military uniforms for the Cambodian Army. The Cambodian side expressed admiration for the constant cooperation in developing human resources and technical assistance in various fields, particularly in public health, agriculture, science, and technology.

11. The two sides noted the importance of Cambodia's presence at the 26th ASEAN ministerial meeting and the subsequent meeting recently held in Singapore. The Thai side expressed the firm hope to see Cambodia's higher contribution to the regional cooperation at the ministerial and subsequent meetings to be held in Thailand in 1994.

12. The two sides welcomed the successful results of the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by the PNGC cochairmen and agreed that there should be more frequent exchanges of the two countries' visits and delegations. The cochairmen invited H.E. Chuan Likphai for an official visit to Cambodia which the Thai prime minister gladly accepted and will later confirm through diplomatic channels.

[Dated] Bangkok, 13 August 1993
[Signed] For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, Chuan Likphai, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand
For the PNGC, Norodom Ranariddh, and Hun Sen, PNGC cochairmen

### Defense Minister Leaves for Talks With Burma

*BK1308134093 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Defense Minister General Wichit Sukmak has left for Burma to discuss border problems. Gen. Wichit said the purpose of the visit—being made at the invitation of Senior Gen. Than Shwe, Burmese prime minister and defense minister—is to strengthen ties and discuss security along the Thai-Burmese border:

[Begin Wichit recording] I do not think the discussions will involve topics of a serious nature. I said earlier that it will concern security along the border; that is, what can be done to allow people living on both sides of the border, particularly in the areas of Mae Sot, Myawadi, and Thachilek, to trade and contact each other freely without any conflict. Tourism promotion and trade will also be touched on. [end recording]

## Vietnam

### 9-10 Aug MIA Meeting in Hawaii Reported

*BK1408153993 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 15 [date as received]—Representatives of Laos, Vietnam and the United States held a meeting in Hawaii (US) on August 9-10 to discuss further settlement of cases of Americans Missing in Action along the Vietnam-Laos border and adjacent areas.

Attending the meeting on the US side were Kent Weidemann, special assistant to the president, Director for Asia of the National Security Council Kenneth Quinn, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and Edward Ross, acting deputy secretary of defense for MIA issue [sentence and titles as received].

The Lao side included Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat and a number of officials of the ministries for foreign affairs and of national defense. The Vietnamese delegates included Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai and officals of the ministries of national defense, the interior and foreign affairs.

The meeting took place in a cooperative and constructive atmosphere. The three sides felt satisfaction at the results of the meeting, and expressed their hope that new progress would be made in the settlement of the MIA issue in the time to come.

### Army Newspaper Interviews Congressman Gibbons

*BK1308123393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Chairman of the Trade Sub-Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Sam Gibbons, said the earlier relations between the United States and Vietnam are normalised, the sooner the MIA issue will be settled.

Mr. Gibbons was speaking in an interview with a reporter of the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Thursday. Mr. Gibbons is leading a United States delegation to Vietnam. The delegation consists of 28 members, 9 are congressmen of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Mr. Gibbons said this visit is to inquire into the situation in Vietnam in all fields, especially the economy, as it is a trade delegation. The delegation will have direct exchange with Vietnamese officials on current situation in Vietnam, and his delegation will also further study the MIA issue with the hope of an early settlement of the problem. After a thorough study, the delegation hopes to help President

Bill Clinton consider the situation, and make a decision on the embargo and normalisation of the relations.

Mr. Gibbons said bilateral relations have improved. It was a pity, he said, that this has been delayed after more than 20 years to be at this stage. Many American companies want to do business in Vietnam, and they are anxious to come to Vietnam. United States-Vietnam relations have improved, but still (?fall) short of expectations. Many Americans maintain the trade sanctions generated from home politics are of no significance in Vietnam. Once the international aid comes, and products compete in Vietnamese market, the United States economic sanctions make no sense, and the only ones who suffer loss will be American businessmen.

## Do Muoi Discusses MIA's With US Congressmen

*BK1408153393 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 14—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi received in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon a visiting delegation of the trade sub-committee under the budget committee of the US House of Representatives led by chairman of the sub-committee Samuel Gibbons.

Speaking at the reception, Mr. Gibbons expressed his support to bilateral effors for early normalisation of the two countries' relations and asked the Vietnamese side to continue cooperating with the US side in the search for remains of, and documents relating to, American servicemen reported Missing in Action in the Vietnam war.

Other US guests noted with satisfaction the new steps in the relations between the two countries and spoke highly of Vietnam's fruitful cooperation with the US in the settlement of the MIA issue. They also said that they were glad to witness Vietnam's achievements in the renovation process, and that they hoped their president would soon lift the embargo so as the two countries could normalize their relations and speed up mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

For his part, General Secretary Do Muoi welcomed the delegation's visit, which, he said, like previous visits by US officials and congressmen, marked new steps of development in the two countries' relations. He said he hoped that more and more US politicians, scholars and families of those reported missing in action during the Vietnam war would visit Vietnam.

General Secretary Do Muoi reaffirmed that Vietnam always regards its cooperation with the US in the settlement of the MIA issue as a humanitarian work prompted by the sympathy for many US families' concern for their relatives missing in the past war.

He expressed his wish that the two sides would continue their joint efforts and cooperation in stepping up the settlement of the MIA issue as well as doing away with obstacles to the normalization of the relations between the two countries for both nations' interests, and for peace, security and development in the region and the world as a whole.

On this occasion, General Secretary Do Muoi asked the delegation to convey his friendship greetings to President Bill Clinton, the US Congress and people.

## Efforts To Resolve MIA Issues With U.S. Noted

*BK1508125693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] A communique released in Hanoi recently by the Vietnam MIA Office said: Stemming from the noble traditions of the nation, the Vietnamese Government and people always regard the tracing of American servicemen reported missing in action as a purely humanitarian issue without political conditions attached and will fully cooperate with the American Government and people to settle these issues at an early date.

On 3 August, Vietnam returned to the U.S. MIA Office remains and personal effects scientifically determined by forensic experts to relate to 16 American servicemen missing in action. The 16 sets of remains were discovered during the latest joint search ending on 20 July which was described by the American MIA experts as one of the most successful. Of the number, five were found by different mixed MIA teams. The rest was handed over by locals.

Altogether, Vietnam has returned to the U.S. side 560 sets of remains since March 1974. This year alone, 31 sets had been delivered to the American side. MIA experts of the two countries are preparing for the next joint search, the 25th, to be conducted in the Central provinces from 19 August to 23 September.

The Vietnam MIA Office calls on all relevant organizations and the population and all localities to search for and provide information relating to MIA's and hand over all remains and possessions to local authorities. This would contribute to an early settlement of these issues in a humanitarian spirit.

The MIA representatives of the U.S. Government have on several occasions thanked the Vietnamese Government and people and highly appreciated their efforts and goodwill in these humanitarian issues. The U.S. side has begun helping Vietnam settle its own humanitarian issue by supplying Vietnam with new documents to help with the search for Vietnamese still unaccounted for.

## Hanoi Invites U.S. Oil Firms To Explore Offshore

*BK1608125493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1241 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 16 (AFP)—Vietnam has once more invited U.S. companies to drill for oil at offshore fields

once the U.S. economic embargo is lifted, the director general of the state oil firm PetroVietnam said Monday.

"We, VietSovPetro and PetroVietnam, are inviting such (U.S.) companies to work with us. We invite all of them. Everybody. Any company," Ho Si Thuan told AFP in an interview, while acknowledging that none of them are likely to be in a position to take up the offer at present.

"I think the participation of U.S. companies will depend on the embargo," he said.

American businessmen have been actively researching opportunities in Vietnam in anticipation that the embargo against Vietnam, imposed in 1975, will be lifted as soon as this year.

President Bill Clinton must make a decision by September 14 if that is to happen.

"Everybody I have met from the United States wants the lifting of the embargo in Vietnam," Thuan said, adding that American companies could play a "very important role" in the development of Vietnam's petroleum industry.

The consequences of the lifting of the embargo would be "very, very good," Thuan said, "because we know that the American companies in the field are very strong in exploration, processing, production and refining."

"They have very good technology and rich experience in oil activities and also in financial arrangements."

PetroVietnam and the Russian company VietSovPetro, who have a joint venture in the Bach Ho (White Tiger) and Rong (Dragon) fields off the southern coast, recently asked for a "third foreign partner" to accelerate development of Vietnam's oil resources.

Operating in Vietnam since 1981, VietSovPetro also has a share in the neighboring Dai Hung (Big Bear) field, which will be developed by a consortium headed by BHP of Australia.

However, VietSovPetro forfeited last year its exploration rights in neighboring zones, notably the new Blue Dragon concession. It has now been divided into 10 blocks and offered for auction.

### Khmer Rouge Killing of Ethnic Vietnamese Reported

*BK1308115893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Another six Vietnamese residents in Tonle Sap area, Kompong Chhnang Province of Cambodia were killed by the Khmer Rouge on Tuesday night. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Thursday issued a statement protesting against this brutal act and asked the Cambodian National Provisional Government and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to ensure the lives of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Here is our radio report on this issue.

Like previous massacres, the killing of six Vietnamese nationals was brutal and inhumane. Among the victims were old people and children. This was a premeditated and well-prepared assault conducted at night. Last month at least 17 Vietnamese residents in Cambodia were victims to the Khmer Rouge's attacks, and 11 of them died. The Khmer Rouge are now threatening the lives and safety of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia who are innocent citizens and have been settled there for a long time. The Khmer Rouge should not do anything to harm them.

This view is also shared by Mr. Akashi, the UNTAC head in Cambodia. A spokesman for UNTAC said that they recognize the right of Vietnamese people to live in Cambodia. UNTAC said it would assist Vietnamese families to evacuate from Khmer Rouge harassment. But what is more important is that UNTAC should have effective measures to force the Khmer Rouge to stop the killings and acts of racial hatred. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry called on the Cambodian National Provisional Government and UNTAC to take strong measures to check the bloody hands of the Khmer Rouge, create conditions for Vietnamese residents who have long settled in Cambodia to lead a normal life, and to ensure their safety, as other foreign residents in Cambodia.

### National Assembly Delegation Visits Laos

*BK1508152993 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 15—A high-level delegation of the National Assembly led by its speaker Nong Duc Manh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, arrived in Vientiane today for a five-day official visit to Laos as guest of president of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly Samane Viyaket.

He was accompanied by Dang Thuy Quan, member of the CPV Central Committee, Vice Speaker of the National Assembly and head of the N.A's Defence and Security Commission Tran Van Phac, deputy head of the N.A's External Relations Commission and other officials.

Mr. Nong Duc Manh and his party were welcomed by President Samane Viyaket Vice Presidents of the Supreme People's Assembly Khambu Soumisay and Vongphet Saycodachongtua president of the Lao Front for National Construction and Chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association Maysuk Saysompheng and other high-ranking Lao officials.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Bui Van Thanh and representatives of the Central Committee of the Overseas Vietnamese Committee in Vientiane were also on hand.

President Samane Viyaket expressed his joy at and welcomed the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation's official visit to Laos. He asked Speaker Nong Duc Manh to convey his greetings to party General Secretary Do Muoi, President Le Duc Anh, Premier Vo Van Kiet and advisors to the party Central Committee. He wished Mr. Nong Duc Manh's visit great success, aimed at contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the special friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties, governments, national assemblies and peoples.

In his reply, Speaker Nong Duc Manh expressed his joy at his visit to Laos and conveyed the greetings of Do Muoi, Le Duc Anh, Vo Van Kiet and advisors Nguyen Van Linh, Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong to President Samane Viyaket.

The reception took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

## Central Provinces Meet on Cadre-Related Work

*BK1408132393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN on 13 August reported that implementing the Party Central Committee's third plenum resolution, 14 provincial party committee secretaries met in Danang city early this month with the heads of the organization sections of party organizations in the central region to discuss cadre-related work under the new situation.

The conference noted that the central region has been supplied with a large number of cadres from many abundant sources. Generally speaking, many cadres in the central region—especially key cadres from provincial to grass-roots levels, including those who have gone into retirement—have demonstrated firm political aptitude in the face of all ordeals, particularly complex changes in the world situation.

However, a matter of concern is that due the shifting of the national economy to a market-oriented one, cadres in the central region have also revealed no less shortcomings and weaknesses. Their ability and intellect, in particular, are still far from meeting the requirements of the renovation.

Apart from lacking knowledge in economic management and law under the market mechanism, some cadres have displayed poor quality and ability. These cadres, however, have not yet been promptly replaced. Bureaucratism and the practice of alienating oneself from the masses remain relatively prevalent. A number of cadres have also degraded or degenerated. However, they are ambitious and advocate localism, thus impairing internal unity like in Khanh Hoa Province, where serious and prolonged disunity among party ranks has fomented discontent in the party and society and also caused the people to lose faith in the party.

The conference profoundly analyzed prolonged weaknesses in cadre-related work in the central region at a time when the country's economy is shifting to the market mechanism. The conference also affirmed that cadre-related work not only needs immediate solutions but also long-term strategy.

The comrade party committee secretaries in the central provinces unanimously agreed that it is necessary to have a favorable environment so that conditions can be created for changing cadre-related work in a way that suits the open-door policy and market mechanism. They also pointed out the need to pay greater attention to caring for cadres who have rendered services to the revolution, as well as to achieving coordination between senior cadres with experience and young, trained, and local cadres who have matured through experience, saying that in so doing, conditions can be created for an important change in cadre-related work in the central region.

## Nguyen Van Linh Visits Ninh Thuan Province

*BK1408085893 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 13 Aug 93*

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, adviser to the party Central Committee paid a working visit to Ninh Thuan Province in early August. On behalf of the local party committee and government, Comrade Nguyen Trung Hau, secretary of the Ninh Thuan Province Party Committee, reported to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh on the local political, economic, cultural, social, and security situation since the province's formation on 1 April 1992.

With a determination to build a prosperous province, the Ninh Thuan party committee, government, and people, despite many difficulties, have tried their best to develop the province in the past. Security and national defense have been maintained. Health care, education, and cultural services have been improved. The local economic potential have also been developed with encouraging results. Given priority and special attention are the implementation of the Third Party Plenum on party renovation and consolidation, on the construction and development of party organs, and on the admission of new party members.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh hailed efforts and achievements of the entire party, soldiers, and people of Ninh Thuan. He hoped that in the future, Ninh Thuan will score more achievements to greatly contribute to national construction undertaking.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage visited Ninh Phuoc District, a place inhabited mostly by the Cham ethnic group. The area has great vine-growing potential. He also visited local livestock breeding farms and advised local leaders to have better guidelines to further improve the district's economic potential.

## Nong Duc Manh Visits Tan Binh, Phu Nhuan

*BK1508102193 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Comrade Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly, paid a working visit to the districts of Tan Binh and Phu Nhuan in Ho Chi Minh City on 10 August. While there, Chairman Nong Duc Manh was briefed by the comrade district party committee secretaries, the comrade district people's council chairmen, and the comrade district people's committee chairmen on the local socioeconomic situations as well as on the activities of local people's councils and people's committees.

Chairman Nong Duc Manh commended everyone for having devoted efforts to promoting economic development, maintaining public safety and order, building infrastructure, and improving the people's living conditions step by step. The National Assembly chairman emphatically said: Grass-roots administrative organs serve as a venue to maintain direct, daily contacts with the people, as well as to concretize and implement party and state policies and lines. As far as management is concerned, grass-roots administrative organs must rely on the people and gain their confidence. At the same time, it is necessary to firmly grasp the party's leadership patterns. Apart from supervizing and overseeing the activities of administrative organs, people's councils are dutybound to solicit and reflect the people's suggestions and aspirations.

Chairman Nong Duc Manh stressed: As far as city ward and district infrastructure building is concerned, it is necessary to firmly grasp and correctly comply with the city's master plan, attach importance to long-term orientations, adopt uniform measures, and pay the utmost attention to environmental protection.

On this occasion, Chairman Nong Duc Manh also toured the Tu Du Gynecological Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City.

## Vo Van Kiet at Economic Conference in Binh Dinh

*BK1508085193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] In Binh Dinh Province on 13-14 August, the government held a conference with leaders of 11 provinces in the central coastal area from Quang Binh to Khanh Hoa and Dac Lac, Gia Lai, and Kontum provinces in the Central Highlands to discuss orientations for socioeconomic development program for the 1994-95 period and measures to implement the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum resolution on continuing to renovate and develop the socioeconomic situation in the countryside.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong chaired the conference.

Delegates to the conference appraised results in implementing the socioeconomic development program during the 1991-93 three-year period, analyzed past achievements and the prevailing shortcomings that have obstructed the development pace of the region and in each locality. Leaders of these provinces exchanged views on various issues and discussed difficulties and current opportunities for the region at present. They expressed identity of views to the orientations for socioeconomic development program of the central coastal provinces charted by the government. The program calls for an optimal exploitation of the existing potentials to comprehensively speed up the socioeconomic development pace in the region, expand trade cooperation with other regions and foreign countries, and strengthen its economic structure on the basis of developing industrial and consumer goods production and promoting services and tourism. Efforts must be made to strengthen industries, improve services, and promote agroforestry development in the region.

The conference discussed and asserted a number of targets to be attained in the 1994-95 two-year period in each subregion, namely the former Fourth Zone, the central coastal area, and the central highlands. Each subregion must strive to increase its annual gross production output by 4-6 percent.

Speaking to the conference, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet stressed that the central coastal area and the central highlands are key areas linking both parts of the countries, thus playing an important role in developing the socioeconomic situation and in maintaining national security.

The prime minister urged these provinces to promptly overcome the imbalance between economic development and cultural and social development, strive to improve the people's daily life, especially in area of ethnic minorities.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet stressed that provinces in the central coastal area and the central highlands, while implementing the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum resolution, must strive to supplement and adjust the 1993 plan and formulate development plans for the 1994-95 two-year period. Efforts must be made to successfully attain the set targets in the struggle against hunger and poverty and in the campaign to prevent and eliminate malaria, leprosy, goiter, and other social diseases. These provinces must formulate concrete plans to control natural calamities to minimize losses.

Delegates to the conference also contributed ideas to the report on appraising the government supervision work during the first half of this year, and to the draft regulations on implementing the Law on Land and the Law on Agricultural Land Use Tax just adopted by the National Assembly.

## Aug TAP CHI CONG SAN Reviewed

*BK1608104793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Aug 93*

[Summary] "To continue promoting the implementation of the party Central Committtee's Fifth Plenum Resolution, the August issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Socialist Orientations for Socioeconomic Development in the Countryside." After presenting the orientations, objectives, and practical measures set forth by the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum to vigorously promote agricultural production and rural development along the socialist path, the editorial stresses: To ensure consistent application of the socialist orientations for socioeconomic development in the countryside during the transition to socialism in our country, it is necessary to firmly grasp and fully understand the following principles:

"1. Regard rural development and rural economic growth based on the commodity economy as a strategic task of primary importance.

"2. Consistently apply the multisector economic development policy on a long-term basis, bearing in mind the need to renovate the state-operated and cooperative-run economies so they can serve as the groundwork for consolidating the worker-peasant-intelligentsia alliance, and bring into play the potential of the household economy and other economic sectors.

"3. Link production with marketing, increase production output and expand marketing, formulate scientific and technological development strategies, and work out measures to protect production and business establishments based on the conditions created by the open-door policy and market competition at home and abroad.

"4. Link economic growth with cultural and social development, improve the people's intellectual standard, cultivate talent among the people, preserve and develop natural resources, build a new countryside, and renovate both the economic structure and the political system."

Next, the journal carries a series of articles written by leaders of the various sectors aimed at promoting implementation of the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum Resolution. They include:

—An article by Nguyen Thi Hang, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare, titled: "Major Measures To Eliminate Hunger and Reduce Poverty"

—An article by Cao Sy Kien, member of the party Central Committee and governor of the State Bank, entitled: "Bank Credit Under the Market-Oriented Mechanism"

—An article by Professor Tao Huu Phung, holder of a PhD in economics and deputy minister of finance, titled: "Investment Policies and the Results of Investment Capital Use."

Appearing last in this special section is an article by Nguyen Dac Hung, holder of a master's degree in economics, entitled: "Some Opinions About the Farm Subsidies Policy." After pointing out a number of shortcomings displayed in the application of the farm subsidies policy in our country, the author suggests some practical measures to ensure effective results.

Found in the "Facts and Experiences" section are the following articles:

—An article by Tran Quoc Khai, an engineer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, entitled: "Ways To Quickly Increase the Grain Production Output in the Mekong River Delta"

—An article by Nguyen Dinh Phach, secretary of the Chau Giang District party committee in Hai Hung Province, entitled: "Chau Giang and Its Five-Point Solution." The article deals with the five lessons that Chau Giang District has learned in the process of effecting changes for the better in all fields.

—An article by Do Ngoc Ninh and Nguyen Ngoc Can, instructors at the Ho Chi Minh National Institute of Political Science, titled: "The Renovation Experiences of the An Giang Province Party Organization." The authors introduce the success story of An Giang Province in renovating its economic management mechanism.

Also appearing in this section are the following:

—An article by Tuong Vi Cuong of the College of Propaganda and Education, titled: "Publishing Activities: Problems and Solutions."

—An article by Dao Hieu titled: "Books and the Responsibilities of Officials in Charge of Overseeing Book Publishing Activities: Opinions About the Novel Noi Loan [Rebellion]."

The two articles point out the outstanding problems facing our country on the publication front in recent years, as well as necessary measures to be taken to restore order on that front.

The journal publishes the following articles in the "Research and Exchange" section:

—An article by Nguyen Van Thao, dean of the Legal Research Institute under the Ministry of Justice, titled: "Concerning the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Apparatuses." The article deals with problems that need to be resolved in order to perfect our country's legislative, executive, and judiciary systems.

—An article by Hoang The Lien, holder of a master's degree in Law, titled: "Formulate a Legislative Work Program To Guarantee the Working-Class People's Employment Opportunities and Interests."

—An article by Vu Huy Anh titled: "Some Thoughts About Religious Activities at Present." The author

suggests adequate ways to resolve some problems concerning religious activities and religions themselves in order to secure stability for the renovation cause.

—An article by Hoang Cong: "Some Concepts on the Human Rights Issue." The author points out the need to have a scientifically solid knowledge of human rights, and the need to oppose all attempts to take advantage of human rights to serve dark political schemes.

The journal publishes in the "Ideological Activities" section an article by Duong Tung titled: "Affectionate Hearts." The article cites a number of vivid examples of the Vietnamese people's fine traditions.

Appearing in the "Book Reading" section are an article by Vu Dang and Chu Giang which reflects the authors' opinions following their review of a collection of short stories under the 'Moonlight' theme and a memoir titled: "That Is Not a Lonely Person."

Found in the "Foreign Book and Paper Review" section is an article published by a Guangxi Province-based Chinese-language magazine titled: "A Fact Which Is Difficult To Understand." The article analyzes the causes leading to Cuba's outstanding cultural, scientific, educational, and sports achievements despite countless difficulties.

The journal carries in the "Research and Exchange" section an article by Hoang Cong dealing with the human rights issue. After introducing the concepts on human rights as perceived by developed and developing countries, the author presents Vietnam's concepts on human rights and its achievements on the human rights protection front since the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV] on 2 September 1945.

In the "Formulating Concepts" section, there is an article about two different concepts on ownership and forms of ownership.

In the "News About Ideological Activities" section, the journal carries reports on a working visit to Vietnam by a delegation from a Lao magazine, and a seminar held recently in Hanoi by the Vietnam Journalists' Asssociation under the "Journalists' Work Ethics" theme.

## Australia

### U.S.'s United Airlines Challenges Policy

*BK1608061093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 16 Aug 93*

[Text] Sydney, Aug 16 (AFP)—The U.S. carrier United Airlines is challenging Australian airline policy, accusing Canberra of "unlawfully restricting" access to lucrative Japan-Australia air routes and throwing Prime Minister Paul Keating into conflict with his sister.

The challenge, lodged in Canberra on Monday, follows the bitter brawl between Canberra and Washington which threatened in June to cut the trans-Pacific services of another U.S. carrier Northwest Airlines and Australia's Qantas.

United has also accused Australia of "acting in concert with Japan" to increase the operations of Japanese and Australian carriers between the two countries.

The latest dispute, over restrictions imposed by Canberra on United's services between New York, Tokyo and Sydney, is a sensitive one for the Keating government because his sister Anne Keating heads United's Australian operation.

Anne Keating said Monday she would prefer no dispute with the government, but it caused her no personal embarrassment. "He has to do what he has to do and I have to do what I have to do," she told AFP.

Underlying Australia's dispute with both Northwest and United is the bigger issue of bilateral air agreements signed between the United States and many other countries in Asia and elsewhere.

Other airlines have said these agreements favoured the U.S. carriers because most were signed soon after World War II when America had strong bargaining power and countries like Japan and Germany had little or none.

United lodged its complaint through the U.S. Department of Transportation a week before the start on August 24 of negotiations between U.S. and Australian officials on the bilateral air services treaty between the two countries.

The talks follow a truce that ended the row which flared after Canberra axed one of Northwest's three-times weekly New York-Osaka- Sydney flights, claiming the airline was in routine breach of its authority to operate on the route.

"It was deliberately timed to ensure that we are not left out of any settlement in the upcoming negotiations between the United States and Australia," said Ms Keating, who is United's general manager.

Qualified approval by the Australian Government for a service by United was granted last year and would lapse at the end of September.

United argues that restrictions imposed by Canberra of two flights a week with a requirement that at least 50 percent of passengers be Japan to Australia traffic makes the route unprofitable.

United vice president Cyril Murphy said in a statement in Chicago at the weekend that United, which had been trying for five years to start the New York-Tokyo-Sydney service, accused Canberra of unlawfully restricting the proposed service.

After six rejections by Australia, "we had no recourse but to bring this formal complaint," he said.

Murphy said that last year, Japan and Australian aviation officials had agreed to increase capacity at least 40 percent, reflecting their recognition that the Japan-Australia market had enjoyed a healthy growth rate.

A spokesman for Australian Transport Minister Bob Collins said Monday the agreement about which United was complaining was aimed at generating traffic between the United States and Australia, not Japan and Australia.

"The restrictions on these services were imposed on both Northwest and United on the basis that the primary objective was to develop traffic between the United States and Australia.

### Eleven Warships Arrive for Joint Exercises

*BK1208105293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 93*

[Text] Eleven warships, including six from the Indonesian Navy, are due to arrive in Darwin today to take part in joint naval exercises. Radio Australia's Darwin office says more than 2,000 military personnel will take part. Our office says the exercises continue a strong international military presence in Northern Australia over the last few months.

Since May, two major naval and air defense exercises have been held in Northern Australia involving countries such as the United States, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand.

## Nauru

### France Seeks Coordination on Fisheries Surveillance

*BK1408032893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0303 GMT 14 Aug 93*

[Text] Nauru, Aug 14 (AFP)—France has put a proposal to the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) seeking better coordination of fisheries surveillance flights, presidential ambassador to the South Pacific Jacques Le Blanc said here Saturday.

Australia, New Zealand and France provide aerial surveillance of the exclusive economic zones of the South Pacific's island states.

Le Blanc said France had written to the FFA so seek better coordination with Australia and New Zealand. "Sometimes we are doing the same things and it is a waste of time and money," he said.